

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

PLAIN AS AN OLD SHOE

President McKinley is a Man of the People.

GIVING ATTENTION TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS

OFFICE SEEKERS WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION LATER.

Mr. Craig Wants to go Home and Resume His Practice—No Appointment of District Attorney at Present.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The President is as plain as an old shoe. His methods are thoroughly democratic. Nine o'clock finds him hard at work. The atmosphere about him is refreshingly democratic. He receives people in a simple and unaffected manner; greets them heartily; calls his old friends plain "Bill" or "Tom" or "John." He is cordial to strangers and does not resent their calling upon him as an intrusion upon sanctified ground. Moreover, it is possible for people to get to the President. The officials of the White House take the position that they are there to facilitate communication between the President and those having public business with him, and not to hinder it.

Obviously it is the determination of the President not to be hurried in the matter of appointments. Applicants for office realized today that the President will not permit the distribution of offices to be the absorbing matter of interest at the opening of his administration. He has given to be plainly understood that he intends to give his first attention to matters of general public interest, and to let appointments come along in course of time. The conference that are being held between Republican leaders and the talks of individual leaders have had with the President all tend toward the one conclusion that a continuous and harmonious policy must be decided on and carried out.

Conspicuous among the North Carolina office holders here who will welcome an early change is Third Assistant Postmaster General Craig. The Tribune he said today: "The change cannot come too soon. I am anxious to go home and resume my law practice." Col. Craig is a general favorite in the postoffice department.

Speaking of the District Attorneyship today, Col. Mott said it is not expected that appointments will be made before June or later. At Mr. Glenn's personal request the change will not be made until after the spring term of the Federal court. Col. Mott leaves tomorrow for home.

Mr. P. S. Harkins, applicant for the postmaster's office, Asheville, arrived today. W. H. Deaver and Captain G. M. Roberts are also applicants. Mr. Harkins, it is said, has the endorsement of Representative Pearson. The term of the present incumbent expires early in April.

J. B. H.

Induction into Office of Attorney General McKenna.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The final formality in connection with the induction into office of Attorney General McKenna was observed in the Supreme Court of the United States. After the decision and orders of the court had been announced, ex-Attorney General Harmon, who was seated in his usual place at the table in front of the bench, arose (as did also Mr. McKenna) and addressed the court saying: "May it please the court, I have the honor to present my successor, the Hon. Joseph McKenna, of California. I have here his commission, executed in due form of law, and ask that it be spread on the record."

Chief Justice Fuller bowed in a gracious manner to the retiring attorney general and new official and said: "The court extends its welcome to the new attorney general and at the same time expresses its high regard for and best wishes to the predecessor. (To Clerk McKenna.) Let the commission be entered on the records of the court."

The brief ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, and at its close Mr. Harmon, accompanied by Attorney General McKenna, retired.

To Practice Dynamite Guns.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 8.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, Captain Pillsbury, will go down the river tomorrow and out to sea, where she will practice with her large dynamite guns. These guns are capable of discharging 600 pounds of dynamite, and while they were thoroughly tested on land before being mounted on the Vesuvius, they have, it is said, never been fired from that vessel and that the first shot from them will be fired off the Florida coast tomorrow. Projectiles and small shells will also be fired from the same guns, which are so arranged that any kind of a shot can be used. The charge is fired by compressed air with three thousand pounds pressure to the square inch, and there is very little report from the discharge, which sounds something like the snapping of a spring gun. It is hoped that the test will be successful.

Russia's New Deal.

Canca, March 8.—The international gendarmerie in the island of Crete has been disbanded and the French and Italian officers of the gendarmes have taken their departure. The Montenegrins belonging to the gendarmerie have been retained by Russia, who will pay them for their services.

— SHORT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Presentation and Consideration of Memorials.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The Senate assembled at noon, and as soon as Friday's journal was read a message in writing from the President of the United States was presented by Mr. Pruden, one of his secretaries—the same gentleman who has been performing like duties under successive Presidents for many years past.

Among the papers presented by Senators were memorials of the Legislature of New Mexico asking for certain mining legislation by Congress and of the Legislature of Montana in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people and of placing the Union Pacific Railroad system in the hands and in the control of the Government.

Also, by the Vice President, a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce favoring the ratification of the arbitration treaty, and a protest against the same.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business and at 1 p. m. adjourned until Wednesday.

The message from the President conveyed the nomination of Oscar A. Jones to be pension agent at Detroit—the only nomination of the day.

It was confirmed in executive session.

Death of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

Stamford, Conn., March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died this morning at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville.

She was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death and her end came peacefully. None of her relatives, except her daughter's family and a niece, Miss Bullard, were present. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Scoville and their son and daughter.

A CRISIS IS AT HAND

THE SWORD TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR DIPLOMACY.

The Plucky King of Greece Will Defend His Throne—Greeks in Armenia Volunteering.

Athens, March 8.—Nothing more than a summary of the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the powers is obtainable up to this hour, but the following is a correct outline of the letter as delivered to the foreign representatives today.

The note says that Greece, in conforming to the wishes of the powers, recommended that the Cretans accept certain reforms, but the Moslems render these reforms impossible, and Greece was therefore obliged to intervene to protect the Christian nation.

An autonomous annexation for the island, the note says, does not constitute a solution of the difficulty and the Cretans reject it. Greece, the note says in conclusion, is willing to accept the decision of the Cretans as to whether they desire autonomy or annexation.

The recall of the Greek fleet and troops would be a signal for further excesses in the island in the face of which the Greeks could not remain passive. Therefore, the recall of the fleet and troops is impossible.

Berlin, March 8.—Evening.—The reply of Greece to the identical note of the powers has been received here, and, as was expected, it is unsatisfactory. In consequence, Germany and Russia have signified their approval of an immediate blockade of the Greek and Cretan coasts.

Rome, March 8.—It is semi-officially announced that owing to the adverse reply of Greece to the demands of the powers, the latter will at once withdraw their ministers from Athens.

New York, March 8.—Botsani, the Greek consul general, has received over one hundred telegrams and five hundred letters from Greeks all over the country volunteering to go to Greece and fight.

The consul general said today that most of the writers coupled their desire to go home with the condition that their passage be paid. He had received notice from his Government this morning that all Greeks who wished to go home to fight will have to pay their own passage, as the Government has made no provision for such expenditures.

The Powers Differ.

Berlin, March 8.—The differences as to the amount of autonomy to be accorded to Crete follow the divergent lines of policy seen in the early Greco-Cretan negotiations. The German and Russian Governments propose limited constitutional rights for the Cretans, a gendarmerie, one-fourth of which should be Moslem. The Governor General, according to these powers, should be nominated at Constantinople, under the approval of the powers. The English, French and Italian Governments, on the other hand, propose almost entire autonomy, the Governor to be elected by the Cretan assembly, which would be elected by something like popular suffrage and have full control of the gendarmerie and other matters relating to international order. A plebiscite, on the question of union with Greece, was scouted at Berlin, probably because it was believed that no honest plebiscite was possible in Crete. The withdrawal of all Turkish troops, insisted on by Lord Salisbury, has not been viewed as absolutely necessary or advisable here.

Filibustering Expedition Promoter Sentenced.

Philadelphia, March 8.—John D. Hart, who was several days ago convicted of aiding in the fitting out of a filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada was today sentenced by Judge Butler to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution. Prior to passing the sentence the Court refused the motion for a new trial made last week by his counsel.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Corridors are Filled With Hungry Politicians.

THEY ARE PLUM HUNTERS NOW

CROWDS OF CALLERS CARRYING OFFICIAL-LOOKING PAPERS.

The President in no Hurry in Making Appointments—Applicants Advised to that Effect—All Received Cordially.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Most of the inauguration visitors have left Washington for their homes, as the limit on excursion tickets expired today. Today workmen were busy replacing the file cases in the condition hall, where the ball was held, so that the routine work of the pension bureau may be resumed tomorrow.

The inaugural committee estimate the total receipts will foot up about \$5,000 over and above expenses. The surplus will probably be turned over to local charities, as has heretofore been done, and the guarantee fund will be returned to the subscribers.

The hotels are still filled with politicians and office-seekers, and President McKinley and the new cabinet will have a busy week of it.

Many congressmen who were re-elected remain in the city and the new members will undoubtedly be here in full force early in the week, preparatory for the meeting of the Fifty-fifth congress in extra session on Monday next.

Place-hunting began in real earnest at the White House today. Most of the sight-seers have left town and the strangers remaining are after the plum that the President has it in his power to distribute. Friday and Saturday very few eager applicants for positions said anything to Major McKinley about their desires. These two days were given up to congratulation and compliment. This morning, however, the place-seekers came to the executive mansion prepared to talk business. They came in force, a constant stream of them. Some carried big bundles of official-looking papers in their hands; others, more modest, looked suspiciously large about their pockets. But there were a number in the line who were there at the request of the President or who came to pay their respects and not to request favors.

In a few urgent cases only did the President discuss appointments. He will not be hurried, and the word has gone out that applicants could do just as well by going home for a couple of months before pressing their claims. In effect, this was the idea carried away by a number of those who presented their applications in person. Those who had been invited to the White House alone managed to be heard and to hear with patience.

Nine o'clock found the upstairs corridor in the public part of the mansion pretty well filled with men and not a few women.

A few minutes later when the President entered his office he found a score of visitors waiting his appearance. He saw many people in the ensuing hour but not fast enough to make any difference in their continually increasing numbers.

Right in the middle of the reception, Secretary John Sherman appeared and carried off the President to the cabinet room. When the President returned to his office the crowd there in the reception corridor and Secretary Porter's room had increased largely. Mr. Porter tried to relieve the congestion by personal talks with those seeking admission to the inner apartment, and succeeded fairly well in this process of filtering in the face of overwhelming odds.

Senators and Representatives and those who came with them were more fortunate in getting the ear of the President than those who brought written credentials and endorsements.

The King Still Firm.

Athens, March 8.—In view of the fact that the time allowed by the powers for Greece to withdraw her troops and her fleet from Crete, is on the eve of expiration and the certainty that the powers will be defied by King George, some of the foreign ministers here have recommended that all the foreigners in Athens leave the city while they may do so in safety. This recommendation has provoked an indignant protest from the Athens newspapers which declare that there is not the slightest danger, nor is there likely to be. The foreign residents have been inclined to take the view of the newspapers rather than that of the ministers, and few, if any, have left the city or made preparations to do so.

A telegram received here today says that a Macedonian leader at the head of 120 men had a fight on Saturday with a detachment of Turkish troops near Grevena, Macedonia, not far from the frontier of Thessaly. The Macedonians were victorious and captured the Turkish position.

To Suppress the Revolution.

Montevideo, March 8.—All of the Government measures for suppressing the revolution have been approved by both chambers of the General Assembly and the President has been invested with unlimited discretion in carrying them out. A cargo of munitions of war intended for the rebels has been seized by the Government.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

A Promotion for Ability and Faithfulness.

IRONCLAD ORDERS REGARDING FORTS

NONE BUT ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS TO VISIT DEFENCES.

Secretary Sherman to Receive Foreign Embassies Wednesday—Extradition Papers Signed in Buller Case—To be Sent to Australia.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Secretary Long started in at the Navy department today with an appointment which makes general approval from all who, like Secretary Long himself, believe in civil service reform. He promoted Benjamin Franklin Peters, of Harrisburg, Pa., to be chief clerk of the department.

Mr. Peters was appointed a clerk of one of the lower grades in the department sixteen years ago by Secretary Hunt upon the recommendation of Senator J. D. Cameron. He now occupies the position of appointing clerk, having risen by merit to that rank through the various grades. He was a member of the board to revise the business methods of the navy department. Under the immediate direction of the secretary of the navy he prepared the regulation governing the employment of labor at navy yards and has had charge of their enforcement. He devised the card record system in use by boards of labor employment at navy yards, and has been the confidential and general utility man of Secretary Whitney, Secretary Tracy and Secretary Herbert.

The new chief clerk assumed the duties at once, in addition to his other work.

The navy department will in all probability issue advertisements for armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, upon which Congress placed a limit of \$300 per ton. It is understood that no time for the delivery of the armor will be specified, which will permit concerns without the required plant to compete for the work and install the necessary machinery as the delivery progresses.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle has made no definite plans for the future. He will remain in Washington for some time yet.

Secretary Sherman has signed extradition papers and placed them in the hands of Sir Julian Pauncefote authorizing the delivery of "Lee Weller," better known as Frank Butler, now held at San Francisco, to the Australian authorities.

The diplomatic corps has been notified that the foreign ambassadors, ministers, secretaries and attaches will be received at the department of state by Secretary Sherman at 11 a. m. on Wednesday and the President will receive them at the executive mansion at noon on the same day.

Steps have been taken by the war department to further guard the sea coast defenses from inquisitive inspection by persons who ought not to know what precautions the United States has taken for protection in time of war. The rigorous regulations already in force during the building of fortifications have, now that many works are approaching completion, been supplemented and emphasized by the following general orders from Major General Miles, commanding the army, which, though signed March 1, were not issued to the service until today:

"No persons, except officers of the army and navy of the United States, and persons in the service of the United States employed in direct connection with the use, construction or care of these works, will be allowed to visit any portion of the lake and coast defenses of the United States, without the written authority of the commanding officer in charge."

Neither written nor pictorial descriptions of these works will be made, and no person will be permitted to enter the works without the authority of the commanding officer in charge. The permission to visit the defenses referred to is only given for proper military reasons.

"Commanding officers, ordnance sergeants and others in charge of fortifications or any means of lake or coast defenses, will exercise great care in acting upon applications to visit the works and will grant such only as may be warranted for good and sufficient military reasons."

"Commanding generals of departments concerned will give to this matter their continued personal attention to the end that any declaration of the duty herein enjoined may be immediately observed and promptly met by discipline."

Standard Silver Dollars.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ended March 6th was 415,529, and for the corresponding period last year was 361,028.

The shipment of fractional silver coin from March 1st to 6th aggregated \$145,890.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a first dividend of 10 per cent to the creditors of the American National Bank of New Orleans.

AS A LOOKER-ON SEES IT.

Some Observations Upon Developments of Yesterday.

Does Col. Lusk recall that very memorable saying, "There is retribution in history." It is feared not. But it's a fact, Colonel.

"Turn about is fair play." The "Gentleman from Buncombe is out of order."

The majority of the House did not have to ask the opinion of the Supreme court as to the merits of Mr. Blackburn.

"Does this gentleman from Warren move to adjourn?" What's the matter with you, Charlie?

The gentleman from Warren should get him a phonograph that will say, "I move to adjourn." They don't cost much, and it will do the work just as well. He won't have to be in his seat all the time.

Will the News and Observer gather a victory for the Governor and themselves from yesterday's proceedings on the lease bill?

What is the difference between unparliamentary rulings and parliamentary rulings?—Governor Russell.

Why don't the governors go to bed earlier. Burning a lot of gas until way on night is expensive to the State and it will be hard to explain the high gas bills to the "good people."

Was Judge Avery's fee contingent? We hope not, Judge, for your sake.

Ask Captain Day where he is. Is it Seaboard Air Line are now. Is it another case like taking charge of the penitentiary, captain? If so, experience should teach you to always carry an umbrella.

The gentleman from Columbus should oil his voice; it's getting squeaky.

The man that can tell the political complexion of the legislature at this time is a wonder.

HARD HITTER.

CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS

STILL WORKING HARD TO WIN THE BELT AND MONEY.

Arrival of Their Respective Families.—The Weather is Almost too Bab for Outdoor Exercise.

Carson, Nev., March 8.—This was a dismal day in Carson, within and without. Corbett and Fitzsimmons went through their regulation stormy daily programme, with more or less grumbling, and nothing transpired to create much excitement.

Fitzsimmons waded through the slush for an hour or two before noon with a gun over his shoulder, but found nothing to shoot at. He rested for some time after a hearty dinner and did not appear anxious to work. His wife and baby arrived this evening and Bob was restless all day in anticipation of the happy meeting. Roeder, Hickey and Stenzler had an easy time of it this afternoon. None of them stopped many blows and the taps they did receive were light and playfully landed.

The man before them was a father joyously awaiting the arrival of his family and he did not seem to have the heart to punish anybody.

Half an hour before the eastern train was due Fitzsimmons put on his legging and set out for Carson, paced by his great Dane, Yarum. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was greeted with a heavy smack as she came down the steps and the baby received a fond coddling.

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Earnings of the N. & W. R. R. Co.

Philadelphia, March 8.—The gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company for January, 1897, were \$882,069, a decrease of \$93,512 compared with January, 1896; net earnings, \$268,717, an increase of \$34,044.

For the four months ended January 31st, the net earnings were \$1,041,064, an increase of \$168,815, compared with the corresponding period last year.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—For Virginia: Increasing cloudiness and probably light showers; warmer, and southerly winds.

North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy; possibly local showers in western portions; warmer; easterly to southerly winds.

The Monocacy Thawed Out.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The gunboat Monocacy left Tien-Tsin yesterday for Chee Foo. This old vessel has been frozen in all winter and her release at this time indicates an early spring in Northern Chinese waters. The Marbledhead is at Pensacola.

MERITORIOUS MEN

With Many Claims to Political Preference.

ALEXANDER OF N. C. TO BE RETIRED

CAMERON FOR AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

Flooding Minister to Greece—Hay Minister to England—First Assistant Secretary Interior Department Held in Abeyance.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The Republican members of Indiana in Congress came in a body to present the name of W. H. Elliott for assistant secretary of the Interior. Ex-Congressman Guenther, of Wisconsin, was among a long line of other "ex's." Mr. Guenther wants to be consul general to Mexico. C. H. Conger, who was a member of Congress from Iowa and later minister to Brazil, put in an application for his former diplomatic post.

Among the appointment rumors in circulation is one which sends Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Uhias, ambassador to Germany.

The Massachusetts delegation asked the place for Representative William F. Draper, but Senators Quay and Penrose urged Senator Cameron's appointment, and it is stated that General Draper will succeed Minister MacVeagh at Rome.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, who will reach the retiring age on the 20th of March, is spoken of as a candidate for the position of assistant secretary of the navy.

Mr. McAdoo in the meantime has been requested to continue to act until his successor qualifies, and he has consented to do so.

A candidate for the commissionership of pensions presented himself in the person of ex-Congressman Pickler, of South Dakota, whose term expired March 4.

One of the few cases of appointment considered by the President was that of the mission to Greece. Roumania and Servia. The term of Mr. Alexander, the present minister at Athens, will expire April 7th, and it is the intention to nominate his successor without delay. George A. Flooding, of West Virginia, who is a candidate for the position, called on the President this morning at the request of the latter and his chances for getting what he wants are considered excellent.

Another gentleman anxious for diplomatic preference, who saw the President, was General W. W. Thomas, of Portland, Me. He came with Senator Hale. General Thomas was twice the diplomatic representative of the United States at Stockholm and is said to be assured that he will be sent back to Sweden.

Col. John Hay was an early caller, but the President has been so engaged, and the reputed ambassador to England concluded not to wait.

H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, had a short talk with the President.

The term of Fourth Postmaster General Maxwell will expire tomorrow. He was appointed March 9th, to succeed E. G. Rathbone, of Ohio.

Fourth assistant postmaster general had practically uncontrolled power over all the fourth-class postmasters, that is to say, postmasters, the receipts of whose offices do not amount to over one thousand dollars a year. He can remove and appoint at pleasure. For this reason, the office exercising this function is usually termed the "headman" of the administration. As the demand for appointment to these small offices from Congressmen and others is very great, and as these places serve as a sort of safety valve to the office-seeking pressure, it is expected that the name of Mr. Maxwell's successor will soon be sent into the Senate.

If the President allows the other assistant postmaster generals to finish their four terms of office, First Assistant Jones will remain until May 10th, as he succeeded H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, on that date. Second Assistant Neilson succeeded J. Lowrie Bell, who resigned on September 13th, 1893, and Keck Craig, the third assistant, succeeded General Hazen May 19th, 1892.

In the Interior Department, First Assistant Secretary Sims was appointed March 31st, 1893; Assistant Secretary Reynolds April 10th, 1893; Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the General Land Office, March 25th, 1893; Commissioner of Pensions Murphy, May 23rd, 1896, succeeding Judge William Lochran, resigned. Commissioner Murphy has been employed in the pension bureau since March 13th, 1871, with the exception of a few years. Commissioner of Patents Seymour was appointed March 31st, 1893, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning April 17th, 1893.

Bahia in the Hands of a Mob.

Paris, March 8.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that an outbreak has occurred in Bahia, Vacolonet, and 200 soldiers and three civil officers have been killed by a band of fanatics. The dispatch also says that the officers of the Monarchist newspapers Liberdade and Gazetadatarde in Rio Janeiro have been looted and burned by a mob.

Large Coffee Importation.

Charleston, S. C., March 8.—The steamship Horrox, Captain Cardigan, arrived here this morning from Santos with a cargo of coffee for the Charleston Importing and Exporting Company. This is the second cargo which the company had received. The first cargo is still unloading, and another is now en route for this port.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

A PANTS FACTORY TURNS OUT SIX HUNDRED PAIRS DAILY.

The question of the hour: Will Henry return—Free Speech and Free Ink Slings.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., March 8.

The article in The Tribune of last week on Charlotte's industrial side was kindly received and valued highly through the publicity given it. In taking up the several branches of the city's large trade none would be more appropriate for an opening than the Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Company, under the proprietorship of Burroughs & Dula, a firm singularly fortunate in its make up, from the fact that the essentials to success in business are knowledge, capital and system. Knowledge, of course, is the general term for judgment, general ability and familiarity with the rules of trade. System is the requirement for a successful conduct of mercantile affairs, keeping at all times conditions and demands in such symmetry that they can be met without embarrassment. Mr. Burroughs, of this firm, is an old and wonderfully successful merchant. Far sighted, of keen judgment, quick and firm. He possesses a suavity of manner which makes and keeps him friends. The junior member, Mr. Dula, is the embodiment of system, neatness and dispatch. His office work is thoroughly explanatory, free from the brevity that speed without good service produces. An excellent book-keeper, adept at correspondence he co-operates with the energy displayed in other departments, and is the watchful pilot who steers the craft on the course of success. No industry in the South stands higher in commercial credit than this house, and this rating not alone made by the ample capital at hand, but is combined with the sterling integrity of its members, coupled with a thorough business discipline, which is appreciated by its large constituency. A better idea of its value to Charlotte can be had with the following figures shown. Stock in hand \$130,000; seventy-five hands employed, supporting about 225 persons; sixty machines operated by steam power; six hundred pairs of pants turned out daily, at from \$9 to \$48 per dozen; about 720,000 yards of spool cotton and 1,500 yards of cloth used per day; \$500 weekly pay roll and seven salesmen traveling over North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, with some trade in Maryland and District of Columbia. While contributing so much to the material world of Charlotte, the proprietors reap annual harvests, and certainly no concern has any happier or contented employees than they have. They deserve the high position they have attained, both in the business and social circles of the city.

When Raleigh recovers her normal condition through the absence of the Assembly, some attention will no doubt be paid to other cities in the State, from which little if anything is now heard.

The leading question now is "Will Mr. Henry return to Charlotte to live?" In the last hours of the Assembly, nothing would be more profitable than to railroad through a bill to prevent the wholesale importation of cheap men who differ from the politics of the prevailing "organs of the party." Free speech is a great thing but when a "free slinger" gets loose on "copy" he is very apt to forget the rights of his neighbor in his diatribes, and can go just far enough to excite the law of libel, but so close to it that it is splitting hairs to draw the line. The average gentleman will not make a blackguard of himself by "shooting" or "cowhiding" as chivalry "demands," and is therefore left at the mercy of such vile writers without redress. Debased, indeed, is the condition of society that demands a physical response to the venom of inexperience and oftentimes ignorance.

Lecture by President Kilgo at Elon College.

Elon College, N. C., March 8.—The exercises opened by an instrumental duet by Miss Long, of the Hill, and Miss Holland, of Suffolk, Va., after which we were led in prayer by Dr. J. W. Newman. Then President Kilgo, of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., addressed us. He held the assembly of hearers for an hour and fifty minutes under the influence of his eloquence. It was indeed an oratorical as well as an intellectual address. His subject was the "Christian education." He started out by using Jesus as an educator—the great teacher who had only twelve students. Notwithstanding his ability, he only selected from the whole nation whom he thought fit for students. And then he was mistaken in one of them. One of his students failed to prove true to that which he had been taught.

I think it should give courage to the colleges and professors of modern times. And not be discouraged because there are some black sheep in all flocks. Judas was the black sheep in Jesus' school. I think it must have been a grand thing to have seen Jesus gathering His twelve around Him to teach them; to teach them lessons of nobility and virtue. And to inculcate in their minds and hearts the true responsibility which was resting upon them as members of His class. And it is sweet to notice the noble characters He turned out from this little school. We see that all save one turned out to be noble men in the world. He reared some of the greatest writers the civilized world has ever seen. Show me a book that can stand equal to the Bible. Show me the writer who can write with the eloquence of John? And sometimes we hear public school teachers abused because they don't keep the boys and girls under subjection, and learn them more; but just remember that Jesus Christ didn't have but twelve students, and one of them made a failure in life. No doubt Jesus loved Judas as well as His other students, but Judas failed to prove himself a man. So this teaches us this lesson—that there are some who are negligent and unruly. President Kilgo took up all the different phases of the subject and well discussed each one.

President Kilgo is not in favor of State aid to the high institutions of the State of North Carolina. He produced some very strong argument against the "State aid system," while there are others who favor it, will present points demonstrating the absolute necessity of having the "State aid," as now set

apart for the purpose of the Normal and University. There are many things that seem right and best to us, but the end of which is death.

We will always cherish the lecture of President Kilgo, and furthermore hope some day to have the pleasure of hearing him again.

The Y. W. C. T. U. was conducted in the afternoon by the president, Miss Alberta P. Moring. The program of the afternoon was very much enjoyed. Miss Annie York read a very interesting paper on the temperance cause, after which Mr. C. C. Jones made a talk relative to the subject. J. M. R.

Chapel Hill Notes.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 7, 1897. The Border Exposition of the Carolinas to be held in Charlotte, have asked the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies for the loan of the oil portraits of a number of the illustrious members of these societies.

On next Tuesday evening, Rev. D. E. Caldwell, of Winston, will begin a series of services in the Presbyterian church in the village.

The debate with the University of Georgia will take place about the 7th or 8th of May. Messrs. David B. Smith of Greensboro, and Henry G. Connor, Jr., of Wilson, will represent the "Dilemma" and "Phi," Societies, respectively, in the contest.

Mr. Thomas F. Kirkland died at his residence in the village, yesterday morning, after a short attack of pneumonia. Mr. Kirkland was postmaster here during the last administration, and also for a number of years previous to Cleveland's first term. He was a genial gentleman, and his death is regretted by both the students and the town people.

"Uncle Jury" Mason, an old negro well known to many old Chapel Hillians, died yesterday from the effects of a blow given him by a young negro some time ago. "Uncle Jury" has been the venter of peanuts and fruits among the students for several generations. He served the University altogether for sixty-three years. As a small boy, he was one of the servants at the first astronomical observatory here, and during the "fifties," furnished "possum" suppers for the boys.

The University Young Men's Christian Association are earnestly endeavoring to obtain sufficient funds to enable them to begin work upon their building in the early part of the summer. Nine thousand, eight hundred dollars has already been pledged, and work will begin as soon as the amount reaches \$10,000.

Mr. W. J. Brogden, of Goldsboro, has been elected a representative speaker for commencement, to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. H. P. Harding. J. G. M.

Trinity College.

Dr. Kilgo lectured Friday night at Elon College; Professor Flowers accompanied him.

Professor Dowd's little daughter, Jean, is visiting him this week.

Mrs. Mary Edwards, who has been ill with chills and fever, is slowly convalescing.

Mr. N. C. Yearby, of Kelvin Grove, returned to college this week, considerably improved in health. He brought back for The Historical Museum, a sword and scabbard and a bayonet with the point broken off, as both weapons caused good service in the late unpleasantness.

Tuesday, March 2d, was duly observed as Trinity's Arbor Day. Hundreds of trees were set out in various parts of the campus. One tree was called Founder's Tree, in honor of Dr. Craven, one was named The Washington Duke Tree, one the Ben Duke tree, one the Frances Spicer Tree, and many others after the tried and true friends of Trinity.

An amusing episode was planting of their society tree by the "Wearies." This tree was planted in the southeast corner of the campus where its shade will be easiest to gain after the tedious and weary walk down town. During the function the society sang, with a great deal of pathos, and true inwardness of feeling:

"There is rest for the weary;

"There is a shade for you—"

Altogether, the day was one long to be remembered in the annals of Trinity College.

Wilson Items.

Wilson, N. C., March 7. We had a little shooting scrape on our streets today. A negro named McDowell, who is employed by Jones and Bates, across the railroad, shot and seriously wounded a white negro named Dennis Brooks, the ball striking right under his eye and went into his head. His recovery is very doubtful. This makes the fourth shooting match we have had in the past month, two of which died.

Rev. Mr. Petree, who is conducting a series of meetings in the Disciples Church, still continues. He has been preaching day and night for three weeks. Large crowds greet him at each meeting. Mr. Petree is a faithful worker, and his work is being crowned with success.

We had a small fight today at the depot. It seems that John Thomas and Andrew Jackson wanted the same cigarette. Jackson cursed Thomas, who struck him with a stout stick. Jackson did not like to be knocked about in this manner, so he pulled the stick from Thomas' hand and several blows were passed. They did not finish the fight, as they were called off by one of our city police.

The farmers in this section are very badly behind in their work on account of rain. We have a good rain here every day or two. X. Y. Z.

A Progressive Church.

The Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle has taken an important step in local missionary work. At the service yesterday the conference of the church reported to the congregation that the church had decided to employ a woman missionary for the city. The call has already been extended but her name will not be made public until she accepts.

This is the first church in North Carolina to employ a woman as city missionary or assistant pastor, as the position might be properly termed. The work of this lady will be under the direction of the pastor, Dr. A. M. Simms. She will have supervision of the women's work in the church and conduct and manage the girls' bands. This is a certain work of every pastor which can be more effectively done by a woman and she will have charge of these matters. It will also be her duty to hunt cases of destitution and affliction, and especially to bring the children into the Sunday school, who are now growing up in ignorance of God's word and without the influence of the Sabbath school.

Minor Mention From Wilmington.

Wilmington, March 8.—The case of Martin Dixon, who is accused of being implicated in the recent attempt to burn up the city, comes up for hearing today, noon. Dixon has been in jail since last Wednesday, and many have wondered why he has been cooped up so long without a hearing. The most damning fact against him is that his cap (as before related in The Tribune) was found upon the scene of the attempt to fire Roberson & Ring's yard.

It appears from a telegram received here late Saturday, that Criminal Court will not convene this week, as the Governor cannot appoint a judge before the first of April next. This information was sent here by the Governor through his Private Secretary.

Captain R. H. Bradley, of Raleigh, was here Sunday.

The bill to amend the election law, which passed Saturday, is causing a little talk here, and some have declared that it will allow the Governor to appoint all of the aldermen instead of five. As the provisions of said bill, or law, are not familiar to your correspondent or the people he has approached upon the subject, an intelligent opinion could not be learned at this writing.

Wessells' store, corner Eighth and Wooster streets, was broken into yesterday, and five hundred packages of cigarettes are said to be missing. No arrests have so far been made.

A fire near Thirteenth and Dock streets called the department out shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. The extent of the damage and other particulars your correspondent had not sufficient time to learn. As it was put out in about twenty minutes, I judge that the damage was but slight. H. W. P.

North Carolina's Advance.

New York Mail and Express.

When, in November last, the Armstrong and Slater Memorial trade schools, constituting an important addition to Hampton Institute, in Virginia, were formally dedicated, Booker T. Washington was among the speakers. The foremost man of his race today in the United States, Mr. Washington's public speeches are marked invariably by an optimism safeguarded by a keen appreciation of obstacles, a clear comprehension of the best to overcome them and an abiding and inspiring faith in the future of the negro. On the occasion referred to he said, among other things:

The negro in slavery was tied to the white man through the bill of sale. In freedom he must tie himself to the white man through the bonds of commerce and the cultivation of the synthetic good-will of his white neighbors. In the future, in all parts of the country, there must be a more vital and practical connection between the negro's educated brains and his means of earning a living. Show me a race that is living on the outer edges of the industrial world, is living on the skimming of the surface of the world, and you have a race that is the foot-ball for political parties and a race that cannot and does not reach the highest ideals in morals and religion.

In this there spoke the genius of the time—the genius which recognizes the vanity of suffrage alone as a lever for the uplifting of a people, and the imperative need that the race so equipped in productive and independent industry that the claims of the man shall parallel at least the claims of the negro dusky that the claims of the negro. Only in this way is true emancipation to be found.

As if in response to Prof. Washington's words of wisdom North Carolina is gradually emerging from the wilderness of the negro problem. As the pioneer in eradication of the color line in public education and industrial effort, the North State is steadily looming as a conspicuous example for her sister commonwealths of what is possible to the negro if he is given half a chance. The progress of the race is not slow, but this is due largely to the fact that a more liberal sentiment toward the race has always existed there than in any other State of the South; and that, because of the maintenance of a strong and well organized white Republican party, negro domination was not to be feared and a serious handicap to the progress of the race removed. But it is also true that what is possible in North Carolina is possible elsewhere under the new conditions of manufacturing development, which must give fresh and lasting impetus to Republican doctrine in the white population.

Two points in illustration of North Carolina's advanced position have arrested our attention between the Republican and Populist members of the General Assembly—the former including half a dozen negroes—the race is hereafter to have exclusive management of the negro asylum for the insane, the Institution for the Negro Blind and Deaf Mutes, the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the negro normal schools. The officials of all these important institutions are to be drawn from the graduates of the Shaw University and other centers of higher education, who have already established enviable places in the learned professions.

To-day we learn of the organization of a cotton mill company at Concord, the originator of the enterprise being a wealthy colored man, the capital subscribed by colored men, the officers to be all negroes, and the plant to be operated entirely by negro labor. In these two radical departures we detect the early fulfillment of Booker Washington's prophecy, and the "practical connection between the negro's educated brain and his means of earning a living." They mean that the color line in North Carolina is taking the form of the rainbow, holding out to the South a promise of the only true solution of the race problem.

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Glass Pitchers	48
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	72
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	94
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 24
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 47
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 68
Cups and Saucers, per set	25
Cups and Saucers, per set	38
Cups and Saucers, per set	47
Cups and Saucers, per set	78
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Dinner Plates	47
Dinner Plates	87

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IMPORTED TOBACCO WORMS.

They Feed Upon the Manufactured Article and Play Possum.

Two young men whose mother objects to the smell of domestic smoking tobacco, whether used in pipe, cigarette, or cigar, resolved recently to use a fine Turkish tobacco for their lighter smoking. The New York Sun, this morning, says the critical mistness of the house, and their first purchases of the tobacco were satisfactory to themselves.

They had chosen a brand that professed to be prepared by the tobaccoist to his Majesty the Czar of Russia and various other monarchs of Europe. The tobacco is grown, cured, cut, and packed in Turkey, or professes to be. When the young men got their second supply of this tobacco, about a month ago, they discovered something wrong with it. It was full of worms. The discovery was made by accident a day or two after they began to use the tobacco. They had been making it into cigarettes and smoking it without discovering anything out of the way with it. But, wanting to transfer some tobacco from the box it came in to their tin pouches, they had poured out a considerable quantity of it upon a paper, then one of them saw bits of the tobacco moving and after he had been watching a little longer, the whole mass seemed to be alive. Then a more careful examination showed that throughout the tobacco were scattered little grubs that evidently lived upon the tobacco. These grubs, when disturbed, doubled themselves up with their heads and tails close together, and played possum, but left in quiet for a few minutes undisturbed themselves and began to draw bits of the tobacco to them and to feed upon it.

Then the rest of the tobacco was taken out of the original box and examined. It was also found to be full of the same. Then another discovery was made. There were beetles in the tobacco, also, and these, it seemed certain, were the producers and also the product of the grubs. A still more careful examination disclosed what seemed to be the intermediary or chrysalis form of the same insect.

That these worms and beetles came with the tobacco from Turkey there is reason to believe, for among many dealers in tobacco who have been asked about the insect, none was found who had ever seen or heard of it. No such insect is found in American tobacco. The tobacco in which it was found was packed in a close-fitting tin box sealed with paper pasted fast. There had not been time for the insects to develop to the condition they were in between the time of opening the box and the discovery of the worms. Besides this, although all of the first lot that were found were sorted out, others have developed continuously. In a sample of the tobacco, only enough for a small cigarette, which has been in the Sun office for a week, there are a dozen or more active worms, one very lively beetle, and one inactive form that seems to be a chrysalis. The tobacco, when it was packed in the original box, was in the form of long fine shavings of the leaf. It is cut by hand, and one can see how this is done by watching the workmen who are frequently exhibited in the windows of Turkish tobacco stores. The leaves are spread out flat, one above another, until a pile of perhaps one and a half inches in thickness is made. Then this is folded over twice, making a pile of four and a half inches thick, and this is shaved into fine pieces by hand with a broad knife. When the grubs were first found they had not eaten into the tobacco enough materially to alter its shredded appearance, but in the sample just spoken of, they have eaten through the shreds until now the tobacco consists of little bits and powder.

The worms are about three-sixteenths of an inch long, of a yellowish white color. Their head is small, but armed with strong brown mandibles. Their section is that of a half circle, with the flat part beneath, and they have twelve segments back of their head. Attached to the first two segments, in pairs, are four slender legs. These legs are not strong enough to support the weight of the worm, but they serve to draw to it the bits of tobacco upon which it feeds. On a flat surface the worm moves slowly by aiding its weak legs with its rear segments, which it curls partly under itself and hitches along. The beetle is about one-eighth of an inch long and half as wide. It keeps itself rolled up in tobacco a good part of the time, but when it is disturbed it is very active. It is of a light brown color all over except its little eyes. These are set wide apart on either side of its head, and they are brilliant black. It has straight, hair-like antennae, and does not look unlike a common maybug except that the upper shell of its thorax has a wide projection, which gives it the appearance of carrying a shield.

A few years ago a prominent cigar dealer in Philadelphia discovered that some insect was attacking his stock of fine Havana cigars. They made their attack from the outside apparently, boring little holes into the body of the cigars, and at the end of these burrows were found worms or grubs. They did many thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

The insects found in the Turkish tobacco were sent by the Sun to the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, to be identified; and the reply of L. O. Howard, the entomologist of the department, shows that the species is one that may become a very destructive pest. Mr. Howard calls it Lasiorhina serripennis, but for the benefit of common folks he styles it the cigarette beetle. This and one other beetle, he says, are the only insects known which habitually live in cured tobacco.

This inveterate chewer is not common as yet, but it is increasing in numbers and destructiveness, and it is now often found in houses where it shows a wide range of taste. It has been found enjoying itself in cayenne pepper, ginger, rhubarb, rice, figs, yeast cakes, and prepared fish, and also eating up silk and plush upholstery. It takes kindly to a diet of ergot and turnip, and it eats tobacco in every form from the plain leaf to solid plug and cigars.

The other beetle which infests tobacco is of about the same size and of very similar general habits, but is much more widely distributed and exists in great numbers. This is Sitona pallida, or drug beetle. It got its Latin name because of its habit of broad eating, and is known in Europe still as the broad beetle. In this country it principally preys upon drugs, but it does not confine itself to any such limited field for food. It invades stores, mills, granaries and tobacco warehouses, and the household, and seems to eat about

anything that one wouldn't expect it to. It goes through its complete cycle of life from egg to beetle in two months and as it habitually lives in heated buildings and breeds all the year around, there are at least four broods every year. That it has not become a greater pest is probably due to a number of insect parasites which pursue it relentlessly. One of these is a fly, which lays its eggs in the body of the grub, and others are mites which attack it both while in the grub and in the pupal condition.

President McKinley.

New York Press.

The first of Republican remedial measures is in effect. It is the reading by the people of their President's inaugural Address. It makes a changed national atmosphere in which the drooping spirit of national enterprise may lift its head. Like the first frost of autumn, after a sickly summer, it puts a tonic in the air. It does so because it contains that same attribute of perfect faith in the future of the Republic, that same belief in the righteousness and wisdom of the average American, which, when exhibited by the author of this Address, were the sheet anchor of national hopes throughout all the stress of the last campaign. It substitutes for that petulant pessimism—the contrast is necessary, hence pardonable—which for four years has cast a shadow over the land from the every motion of the head of its Government, the same optimism which the subtlest of poets framed in the words:

God's in His Heaven;
All's right with the world.

It addresses itself to a Nation of whom it predicates a rational and temperate attitude toward all the pressing and even harassing questions of the time. It betrays its consciousness of the receptive presence of a serious-minded people long versed in the art of self-government, which, tried and tempted in many ways, has never yet gone seriously wrong. It sees nowhere a stiff-necked and perverse generation to be saved from the consequences of its own impetuous follies by the interposition of extraneous wisdom personified. It addresses itself, without recognition of party or faction, without thought of political victory or defeat, to the American people as a vast and intelligent whole.

Thus we consider the tone and expression of temperament of the inaugural Address its most important feature. It is for this that we call it the first remedial measure of Republican rule. As to the detail of the Address (of which we shall treat elsewhere at length), President McKinley has spoken as the expected one who had the highest conception of his character. He has maintained that excellent sense of proportion which has ever distinguished his public career. Blown upon, though not about, by winds of doctrine, he has not at all failed to recognize which of all is the trade wind, the monsoon, which brings the harvest. Before all things he places revenue—tariff revenue, not internal revenue, and revenue to be had from a protective tariff. This is the broad base of the pyramid of policy. As it slopes up to its apex, which is properly the announcement of a call to Congress to provide that revenue, it will be seen that there is in it not one superfluous word. That is to say, there is not one general or perfunctory or commonplace or evasive or merely academic paragraph in the whole address. When it reaches and acknowledges the necessity of currency reform, after revenue reform is accomplished, it distinctly pledges its author to action. If Congress acts for the appointment of a commission he will "cordially concur." If not, it is his "purpose" to act himself so far as his powers permit.

There is the same frankness as to civil service reform. There is the same personal pledge. "I voted, I spoke, and I shall attempt the enforcement." Here is the place where the first personal pronoun counts. Again, as to combinations for the control of trade, there is no reservation. The promise is not merely of enforcement of existing laws, but the "recommendation and support"—strong language this, the strongest in the message—of such new laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the declaration of the Republican platform.

To two paragraphs in the Address the Press desires to call the attention of its readers with reference to its own utterances in the recent past. Upon the veto of the Lodge Immigration bill it was bold enough to promise that its ultimate passage would be to the sole glory of a Government Republican in all its branches. The fulfillment of that promise, as far as the Executive is concerned, is found in this Address. As to the Arbitration Treaty, this journal took the liberty of informing the fretful and faint-hearted when Senate obstruction had reduced them to despair, that the next President of the United States would make no break in the continuity of his predecessor's policy in this respect. He has done more than this. He has lifted it from the narrow pass of binational relations in which its enemies sought to hold it—being aided thereto by such narrow-minded friends as the recent President and the Ambassador to England—and placed it on the high level, where it belongs, of national duty to self and mankind. He has given this epochal measure a significance which its authors and proponents could not give it. Therein he has made himself heartily and cordially, with the enthusiasm of civilized man for civilizing things—his own measure.

Not meaninglessly, we believe, he has prefaced the Arbitration paragraph with a declaration of "our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy . . . ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere."

Those pestilent people who seek to divide Americans interested in the international relations of their country into two camps, which they barbarously nickname Jingo and Outlander, will find in neither the headquarters of President McKinley.

Democratic Confession.

In his rather intense partisanship and in his devotion to high Protection as a panacea for all the ills the Nation is heir to, Mr. McKinley has sometimes been called narrow-minded. But surely no President ever gave a manlier or more patriotic exhibition of broad-mindedness than Mr. McKinley did in his eloquent and unstinted endorsement of the Arbitration Treaty negotiated and signed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney.

All honor to President McKinley for putting patriotism so far above partisanship!—The World.

We congratulate our contemporary on

its sudden and unexpected enlightenment concerning President McKinley. We had not supposed it possible for our linkered neighbor to see any good in President McKinley, and because we are glad to learn that the World concedes his broad-mindedness and patriotism we admonish it not to forget to-day what it said yesterday. Also, we venture to suggest that what the World has just now discovered has been known for a long time to all the American people.

His Mother.

Angus was a comely and attractive youth; his manners were easy and unaffected; his natural endowments were many, and yet, a youth more reckless you would not find in a long day's journey.

Early left to himself, he had chosen companions whose influence had nearly wrought his ruin, and now, at twenty, he scoffed at morality, he ridiculed sanctity and profaned God's name as heedlessly as he breathed in the fragrance of the June day.

Those who would have been his friends remonstrated with him, for they felt that beneath this reckless exterior there slept the possibilities of a noble manhood. But it seemed a hopeless and disheartening task, for with neither pride, reverence nor self-respect, he went his way unheeding.

At length good Parson Damien, out of the fulness of his heart, spoke on this wise:

"Angus, if you were to meet the Master face to face, you would not dare speak thus to Him."

"As to that," returned Angus, lightly, "were I to meet Him face to face I might not feel moved to speak at all."

"But I insist, if you could feel His presence as you feel mine now, you would not dare utter such words."

"Oh, I see; you insinuate that I am a coward, or a hypocrite, or a—"

"No, I insinuate nothing. But Angus, there is one thing I would ask you to do. It may seem a strange request, but I ask you to grant it. I will pay you the sum of a good week's wages if you do it faithfully. It is this: Go into yonder churchyard to-night—go at midnight—go alone, and there, in the presence of the dead, speak the oaths I just heard from your lips. It will be a clear night and not dark; you are not easily frightened; I think you will not fear ghosts."

"Ghosts!" There was a world of decision in the utterance. "Ghosts are the distorted fancy of cravens. No, no, they in yonder churchyard are a quiet people. So, since I fear them not, nor expect them to fear me, wherefore do you ask this favor? And if I am to go alone, how can you know that I faithfully do your bidding? Who is to be my witness, since the dead neither speak nor hear?"

"I will trust you. I have faith in your word. I shall set no watch over you, for it is a simple thing I have asked you to do."

"Aye, that's it—it is a simple thing. You deem me a coward else you would not make it so simple. I despise myself for stooping to so small a whim. Yet, I shall take your offer; I desperately need the money."

"You will go, then, at midnight?"

"Aye, promptly."

"You will go alone?"

"Aye, alone."

"Remember, too, you will not be alone; you will be in the presence of God and His angels."

"And they'll heed me as will the dead at my feet."

"You will then speak the oaths I but just heard from your lips?"

"Aye, and double, for never before were wages so lightly won."

"Come to me, then, on the morrow."

Promptly at the appointed time Angus wended his way to the village churchyard. He whistled a light air as he went. All other sounds were hushed, and the earth seemed wrapped in sleep.

The stars alone bore him company; they, in all their loving glory, wended with this wayward youth along the dusty streets. Somehow, he could not tell how, he became conscious of their oversight. He looked up to their luminous faces, and involuntarily these words were on his lips: "And their guide was a wonderful, beautiful star."

He knew to what story the words belonged, though he did not know when he had recalled it.

"It is a pretty tale," he thought, "good for children to hear."

He caught up the tune that had died on his lips, and again whistled softly.

"Yes, it is a good story," his thoughts ran on. "Mother used to tell it to us children as the stars came out at night. She used to tell it in such a gentle way. Ah, mother, what a sweet mother she was—and to die so young. I can almost feel the touch of her hands to-night, and see the light of her dear eyes."

"I would she had lived; then her son would not have been the boy he is. But what boots it how a fellow lives if there's no one to care?"

"She died in June, on such another night as this, when the stars were missed here. We planted white roses on her grave, because she was fond of them, and they were like her. It seems as if the air is full of them to-night."

Again he caught up the tune, and whistled softly, very softly.

"Yes, she used to say that, too. I had nearly forgotten it. She used to say it over and over. 'For the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.' Oh, mother, if you could see the boy now, you would bow your head in shame; you would know that he has outlived your teaching, and is unworthy of your love; you would regret the day he was born."

He entered the churchyard enclosure, and walked with hushed tread through the narrow streets. He walked on and on and the stars went with him, till he came to a grass-grown grave—a grave he had not seen for years and had almost forgotten—the grave of his mother.

He leaned upon the moss-covered stone, and noted at its foot that the roses were in bloom. He heard the breath of the night among the leaves. He uncovered his head that it might cool his burning brow. His heart was heavy, and the tune was no longer on his lips. He heard the village clock toll the midnight hour, and the echoes died away in the distance, but he neither spoke nor raised his head.

At length the clock struck one—then two—then three. Angus pulled a white rose from its stem. "It is a pledge, mother, between you and me," he murmured gently, then went slowly out of the churchyard and back along the dusty ways, and the stars went with him.

In the morning Parson Damien met him and proffered him the money. Angus pushed it from him. "No, no, thank Heaven! it is not won. It never will be—it never can be. If my mother sees and knows—and I think she does—

she shall never again be ashamed of her son."

"I have prayed for this with all my soul," said Parson Damien, fervently. "Angus, may God bless you and keep you."—Union Signal.

The Planets in March.

New York Mail and Express.

Venus is the queen of the March skies. No star or planet rivals her as she shines in the southwest during the early evening. With the exception of the sun, the moon and an occasional comet, there is no object in the whole heavens so bright, and this month she attains to her greatest brilliancy.

A glance at the southwestern heavens after sunset is sufficient to identify her. She is so brilliant that people have been known to refuse to believe she is a planet at all, but insist that it is some great electric light or balloon. A few years ago, when Venus was at her brightest, the managing editor of a New York daily sent a reporter to Orange to interview Edison on the electric experiments he was carrying on nightly at such a height as to be plainly visible in New York.

It was the planet Venus, and nearly every one now has seen Venus in the evening sky; not every one, however, has seen her in broad daylight, and yet the latter is not a difficult observation to make, and is an observation to be remembered when made. Venus attains her greatest brilliancy on March 21st, but can now be seen in broad daylight if one knows just where to look. As early as January 31st we saw Venus at 2 o'clock in the afternoon shining down from a cloudless sky, her beauty in no wise dimmed by the sunlight. It is only necessary to be possessed of moderately good eyesight, unlimited patience and a knowledge of just where to look to see the planet in the light of day. The first requisite can be aided by an opera glass. The third it will be endeavored here to supply. But the second requisite the observer must supply himself or herself.

During March Venus crosses the meridian or is due south between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. If, therefore, at about that time you look due south and about 65 degrees above the horizon you will see the planet, provided, of course, the day is clear. Sixty-five degrees is 20 degrees higher than half the distance from the horizon to the zenith. Of course, if you look earlier than 2 o'clock you must look farther east. A good way is to take an estimate of the distance between Venus and the sun early in the evening, and then remember on the next day that Venus is about as far east of the luminous as she appeared the night before.

Venus is in conjunction with the moon at 9 o'clock on the morning of March 14th, and the two are not far apart in the afternoon of the same day. This fact will serve as a guide to finding the planet in daylight on that date.

After the 21st Venus decreases in brilliancy and rapidly approaches the sun, to be lost in its rays in April, closing her career as evening star on the 28th of that month by coming into inferior conjunction with the sun. In the latter part of May she reappears in the morning sky.

As Venus is during March the brightest object in the southwest, so is Jupiter, the sickle in the northeast. You can not make a mistake in the one or the other. Notice as an additional means of identification the steady light of Jupiter as compared with the twinkling of the stars around it. The steadiness of the light is a characteristic of planets, and will often prevent a mistake when they are not so conspicuous as to be easily found. Jupiter is in the constellation Leo, very near the famous sickle. Although it takes a good deal of imagination to find the Lion the constellation is supposed to represent, any one can pick out the six stars in the sickle. The first one in the handle of the sickle is Regulus, the brightest in the constellation. The others are known by their Greek letters. Stated in their order after Regulus, which is also known as Alpha Leonis, they are Eta, Gamma, Zeta, Nu and Epsilon.

The sickle in Leo is known as the radiant point of the famous November meteors, the last brilliant display of which was in 1866, the next being expected in 1899.

Under favorable circumstances it is possible to see one of Jupiter's five moons with an opera glass. The fourth, Callisto, is the easiest to see, because at elongation it is at a greater distance from the planet than the others. Callisto is well to the east of Jupiter on the evenings of March 1, 2, 17 and 18. It is west of Jupiter on the evenings of March 8, 9, 10, 25, 26 and 27. If on any of these days you open a glass on the side of the planet you opera glass shows a minute point of light, you may be satisfied that it is the sought for moon.

None of the other planets is during March so well situated for observation as Venus and Jupiter. Mars is in the constellation Taurus, and during the first half of the month is due south between 6:30 and 6 o'clock in the evening. At the last of the month the planet crosses the meridian at about 5:45 o'clock. The planet is, however, rapidly increasing its distance from the earth and diminishing in size and brilliancy. Mars is in close conjunction with the moon on the 11th at about 7 o'clock in the evening, and will be worth looking for at that time.

Uranus and Saturn are in the morning sky. The latter will be deserving attention the next month. Neptune is in Taurus, but too distant to be of any too near the sun to be observed.

The Carrier's Mistake.

Today at noon I opened my eyes From nestled dreams Elysian To see, with shocked and pained surprise A dreadful, dreadful vision.

A landscape blue and pink and red A loathsome leprous oystering, A hideous concourse of the dead In Bacchanalian roystering.

A blue-nosed ape with yellow tail, A filthy, corpse-strewn river, A hanging in a noisome jail, A cow without a liver.

What madness swayed my mental seat? Was this some horrid "ism?" Oh no, 'twas but the Sunday sheet Of Yellow Journalism.

One of the latest triumphs of electricity is an electric hen, which is claimed to be superior to the natural article of flesh and blood and feathers, except that it cannot lay eggs. When the electric incubator has produced the chicks, an electric foster-mother takes them in charge. The upper part is devoted to the freshly hatched, while the lower part is so arranged that the youngsters can run about on the ground, and at the same time find heat and protection when they require it.

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Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,708.47
DEPOSITS	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres. B. S. Jordan, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Roney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President. F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors: Chas. M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis, J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Morling, J. B. Batchelor, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire
Service of the Southern
Associated Press.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

SPEAKER Blackburn, we salute you.

THE Populists are welcome to whatever campaign thunder they have made by refusing a reasonable compromise and leaving the lease question where it was before they touched it.

It is said that an adder, when goaded to desperation, will strike its fangs into its own flesh and die of the wound. That is just what the supporters of the Governor's railroad bill have done: they have killed their own bill.

WHEN the Senate passed the Grant substitute, an enthusiastic supporter of the Cook bill claimed that it was a substantial victory for the opponents of the lease. It is now expected that the same oracle will assert that another victory was achieved when the whole business went to the waste paper basket.

THE election of Hon. Spencer Blackburn to the Speakership of the House last night for the unexpired term was a merited tribute to a young man who has so conducted himself upon the floor as to win the esteem and admiration of his associates. Mr. Blackburn is a Republican of Republicans, a forcible speaker and a good parliamentarian. In honoring him, the House has honored itself.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has been gathered in by the grim reaper at a ripe old age. For a long time her health has been feeble, and her death has been expected. She was one of the few women of this country whose name was a household word, not only on account of the relation she bore to the great pulpit orator, but because of her lovely character and noble qualities of mind and heart.

OUR Populist friends have been working the railroad matter for political capital. What have they done? They have tabled the bill upon which they staked all. Not only that, but they have rejected a compromise, by which action a 36-year lease was turned down and the ninety-nine year lease was allowed to stand. They will cut a sorry figure going on the stump next year and explaining why they voted down their own bill and killed it.

WE HAVE WON.

When the fight on the lease of the North Carolina Railroad for a term of ninety-nine years to the Southern Railway was begun in the Legislature by the introduction of the Russell-Avery-Cook bill, THE TRIBUNE took its stand positively and unequivocally against the bill, and opposed its passage in the House. When the bill came up in the other end of the capitol, and a substitute was proposed which THE TRIBUNE considered a fair and reasonable compromise, it gave its endorsement and support to the measure, and was gratified to see it pass the Senate by

a decisive majority. By the passage of the substitute by the Senate, the contest was transferred once more to the House, and there THE TRIBUNE was content to let things take whatever course they would, knowing that it was impossible to enact into law the bill that passed the House in the first instance. The result is not surprising. The bill, substitute, amendments, and all have gone to the table, which is another name for legislative graveyard, and the relations of the North Carolina Railroad and the Southern Railway remain the same as they were before the Legislature met. THE TRIBUNE has won its fight, and it has won by the practically united vote of the Republican members of the Legislature as we shall see. Let us now review the contest in its various stages.

In order to present an intelligible statement of the matters in controversy, it is necessary to briefly state some facts antecedent to the events that have transpired within the past few weeks.

In 1871 the North Carolina Railroad was leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for a term of thirty years at a rental equal to 6 1/2 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, amounting to \$260,000 annually. The road was then a local line, having no through connection except by the lessee's route north via Richmond, the York River and Chesapeake Bay. In the course of time the Richmond and Danville Railroad established its connections southward to Atlanta, northward to Washington, and westward to the Tennessee line, and that part of the North Carolina Railroad extending from Greensboro to Charlotte became a part of one of the greatest trunk lines in the South. In 1894 the Richmond and Danville Railroad was succeeded by the Southern Railway, a richer and stronger company, with much more extensive connections than its predecessor.

Less than three years ago the Southern Railway, in pursuance of a plan contemplated by the Richmond and Danville during its existence, began making arrangements to establish a deep-water terminal at Norfolk, having found its West Point connection unsuitable for its large and constantly increasing traffic. There were two routes available by which it might reach Norfolk from the South—one via the Atlantic and Danville Railroad, the other via the North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line and its connections. It might have chosen the former, and by building a link of thirty miles between Mocksville and Mooresville, could have established the connection between Charlotte and Norfolk without using a mile of the North Carolina Railroad. It preferred the latter, however, for the reason that as successor to the Richmond and Danville Railroad it had the North Carolina Railroad leased until 1901, and for the further reason that it was a large stockholder in the Norfolk and Carolina road, the proposed connection between Norfolk and the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line. Before deciding to adopt this route, however, it was necessary to assure itself of continued control of the North Carolina Railroad for a long term of years, as it would be necessary to make extensive and expensive improvements upon the road before it would be available for the increased traffic, and because it could not afford to take the risk of establishing a route that it might be compelled to abandon within a few years.

In view of the considerations stated, overtures were made to the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad for an extension of the lease; and after negotiations, carried on for some time, a lease was obtained for a term of ninety-nine years, and the agreement was subsequently ratified by the stockholders of the lessor company. The terms upon which the lease was made were that the Southern Railway should pay rent for the remainder of its thirty-year term at the rate of six and one-half per cent., amounting to \$260,000 annually; and after 1901 an annual rental of \$280,000, being seven per cent. on the capital stock

and an increase of \$20,000 a year over the original lease contract. Besides contracting to pay the increased rental, the Southern Railway agreed to pay all State, county and municipal taxes levied on the North Carolina Railroad, \$6,000 for its organization expenses, and to turn over to the company, at the expiration of the term, all the betterments, or improvements, placed upon the property, both of which agreements were distinct gains to the lessor.

Having secured an extension of its lease, or rather a new lease for a term of sufficient length to justify it in establishing its terminus at Norfolk, and in making the needed improvements in the road, the Southern Railway, as expeditiously as possible, established a through line as contemplated from its most distant Southern and Western connections, making not only the Charlotte-Greensboro section, but the entire road, except a very small part of the eastern end, an important part of a great trunk line of railroad, the greatest railroad system in the South, and one of the greatest in the United States.

So the matter stood when the present session of the Legislature convened. Mutterings of an approaching storm were heard in the inaugural address of Governor Russell, but the fury of the hitherto pent up wrath of the executive was not turned loose until a bill, which subsequently became known as the Cook bill, was introduced simultaneously in the Senate by Mr. McCaskey, and in the House by Mr. Cook. The Senate bill was allowed to go to sleep, but the House bill was given the right-of-way, with the result briefly mentioned in the opening paragraph of this article. Let us inquire what were the provisions of the bill.

The bill, as it came from the executive office, proposed a plan by which foreign railway corporations might be licensed to do business in this State, providing, among other things, that such corporations should surrender their right to sue and be sued in the federal courts, and be liable to be deprived of their license by the summary action of the Governor or Secretary of State. This was aimed at the Southern Railway, as there was no other foreign railway corporation doing business in the State. It was further proposed to prohibit the Southern Railway from building any line of railroad or extending any line chartered and partly built, so as to enable it to establish a continuous line through the State, or across it, independent of the North Carolina Railroad. Then the bill proposed to authorize the Governor to bring a suit to annul the ninety-nine year lease; and in the contingency of the lease being set aside by the courts, to authorize the Governor to lease the road to the highest bidder for a term of twenty years. Finally, the bill proposed to empower the Governor to sell the State's stock in the road. Incidentally we remark that the fact that the State was a stockholder in the North Carolina Railroad, owning three-fourths of the capital stock, was the pretext for attempting to nullify the lease.

A few days after the introduction of the bill the Governor sent to the Legislature a message, transmitting some correspondence between himself and Mr. R. C. Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line, in which Mr. Hoffman said that his company would be willing to lease the North Carolina Railroad, on a basis of the legislation then proposed, at an annual rental of \$400,000 a year, the legislation proposed, as was understood, being the provisions prohibiting the Southern Railway from crossing the State except upon the tracks of the North Carolina Railroad, which, in the event of the latter being leased to Mr. Hoffman's company, would make the Southern Railway tributary to the Seaboard Air Line for every passenger and for every ton of freight transported by it across the State.

A special committee was appointed to take charge of the bill, which it did, holding open meetings, and hearing various persons interested in the bill. The hearings continued several days, the committee finally

deciding to report a substitute with the provisions struck out which prohibited the Southern Railway from establishing an independent line and authorized the Governor to sell the State's stock. The substitute displaced the original bill in the House and passed that body, since which time nothing has been heard from Mr. Hoffman, the vote by which it was adopted being as follows: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 8; Populists, 34; total, 62. The vote against its adoption was as follows: Republicans, 34; Democrats, 18; Populist, 1; total, 53.

The bill then went to the Senate, and was referred to a committee, who reported a bill, known as the Grant substitute, which proposed to compel the Southern Railway to become incorporated under the laws of the State, so as to be subject to the jurisdiction of its courts; to ratify the lease if the lessee would consent to take the property for a term of thirty-six years; and to authorize the Governor to bring suit to annul the lease if the Southern Railway should refuse to surrender its ninety-nine year lease and accept one for thirty-six years in lieu thereof. The substitute passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 24, classified as follows: Ayes—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 7; Populists, 4. Noes—Republicans, 3; Populists, 21.

The scene of action, as before stated, was transferred back to the House, and the alternative presented to that body was to take the Grant substitute or nothing. As events show, it chose the latter, and the entire matter is now where it was before the first bill was introduced in the Legislature.

The course that THE TRIBUNE has pursued was that of persistent opposition to the Cook bill in both its original and modified forms. It took the ground that license features proposed in the bill were harsh and unfair; that the proposition to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad was a breach of good faith, a violation of the sanctity of a contract; that the suggestion of leasing the road was in the interest of monopoly, and in subversion of competition. It opposed giving any consideration whatever to the Hoffman proposition upon the ground that it was not made in good faith, and that it was not authorized by anyone having the power to bind a responsible party in a contract, and after the Cook bill was amended, it insisted that it was not intended by Mr. Hoffman that the offer should be considered as applying to existing conditions. THE TRIBUNE opposed any measure looking to an abridgment of the rights guaranteed to any person or corporation by the Constitution or laws of the United States; it opposed every proposition to subject a corporation conducting a legitimate business in the State to the liability of being deprived of its privileges at the suggestion or dictation of any one man, and it contended with all its might that the State ought to respect a contract to which it was a party by the solemn act of directors vested with full power to bind it in such an agreement. It further contended that the lease contract was favorable and advantageous to the State and the private stockholders, and that in that view of the matter, if in no other, it should be upheld as being to the best interest of the State. While not yielding a single point involved in the controversy, THE TRIBUNE thought that it would be the best solution of the matter to accept the Grant substitute as a compromise, and it so advised its friends.

In this fight THE TRIBUNE has won all that it contended for. It has seen the supporters of the Cook bill march their soldiers up the hill and march them down again. It has seen them determined to push their harsh measure through the Legislature, declining every offer of compromise, and it has lived, without growing old, to see them table their own bill, and go out of court, so to speak.

It was expected by the supporters of the Cook bill to press it to its passage as a Republican measure; but the result shows that in that respect, as in every other, they failed disastrously. Out of a total seventy-two Republicans in the Legislature

only twenty-three could be rallied to the support of the Governor's pet measure, while forty-nine opposed it. So it appears that less than one-third of the Republicans in both branches of the Legislature could be brought to the support of a measure which was drafted and introduced by the direction of a Republican executive, and which had all the support and influence that he could bring to bear in its favor. The vote further shows that the bill had the almost undivided support of the Populist members, while its Democratic support was inconsiderable.

This has been a great battle, and THE TRIBUNE has been in the forefront of it from beginning to end. While it does not lay claim to all of the credit of the victory, it modestly asserts that it has done its duty and that the Republican party and the people are with it in the power of triumph as they were in the thickest of the fray.

Thus THE TRIBUNE stands, as it always stands, as an upholder of the validity of contracts.

Local News.

The body of the late John Levister was sent to Franklinton yesterday for interment.

"The street cars will begin running as soon as we can get 400 more electric lights," said Supt. Johnson yesterday.

Marriage licenses were yesterday granted to Henry Tucker and Eliza Cook and Henry Bishop and Francis Kirks.

There will be a meeting of the Rescue Circle of King's Daughters this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Worth.

Capt. Earnhardt will take charge of the Anson county farm next week and it is supposed Senator McCaskey will assume control of the farm in Halifax county about the same time.

Mr. John R. Smith has now assumed his duties as superintendent of the State prison. Mr. Smith is pronounced by many the most popular man in North Carolina today. He is wearing his honors very modestly.

Mr. Alfred Williams left yesterday for Grimesland, Pitt county, where he and Miss Grimes will be united in marriage tomorrow. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Williams, went with him yesterday. He was also joined by his brother, Mr. Fred Williams, at Selma.

"The students of the Agricultural and Mechanical college are highly gratified at the appointment of Mr. Henry E. Bonitz of Wilmington as one of the board of commissioners of the college," said Mr. David Clark yesterday. "This is the first recognition the alumni have ever had on the board."

Sunday afternoon a temperance mass meeting, under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union, was held in the Metropolitan Opera House of this city. The meeting was well attended. Senator Charles Utley of this county, made the principal speech. He declared himself an out and out prohibitionist. His address was able and reflected credit on our young senator. Dr. Carter made a few remarks and so did Prof. Blair of Guilford college. Dr. Dixon was invited to speak, but was prevented from attending.

Most of the gentlemen who attended the inauguration at Washington have returned. Major Hayes arrived yesterday. Col. Lybrook, of Winston, is here. He says that forty members of the Forsythe Republican club witnessed the ceremonies. General Harrell and Colonel Batchelor report that they all had the finest time imaginable. The Governor's Guards was without doubt the handsomest body of men in Washington. Mr. Dave Berwanger, the popular clothier, says that others can do the talking, but he had the best time of any of them. Mr. H. S. Leard agrees with the others in pronouncing the ceremonies most imposing.

In the Mayor's Office.

Chief of Police Heatt has received a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, in regard to a boy named H. Pryor McDaniell, who left there on January 9. He is fifteen years old, and large for his age, five feet seven inches tall, has brown hair, large blue-gray eyes, and weighs 130 pounds. He was a boy of good morals and is thought to have left Lexington alone. Captain Heatt has received several communications about this boy, and he is thought to be in this section. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for him. The Mayor's court was very quiet yesterday. Only two or three drunks. Drunkenness is certainly on the decrease in Raleigh. The guard house a few years since was filled every Saturday night; and now this is not the case, although men are arrested for being drunk now who would scarcely be considered in a mild state of intoxication a few years since.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will take up the cases from the Seventh District on next Tuesday, March 16th, in the following order: Sorrell vs. Stinson; Machine Co. vs. Boggan; Buchanan vs. Railway; Ginery vs. Smith; Nimocks vs. McIntire.

Hunting for Filibusters.

Tallahassee, Fla., March 8.—It is reported here this afternoon that much excitement has been caused down the Gulf coast south of here anent the cruisers' search for filibusters. The Texas, Marblehead, Montgomery and one other are reported in the waters south of Carrabelle.

Wires are down tonight and full information cannot be had. It was rumored here tonight that one vessel had been caught, but it could not be verified. Government inspectors are here by the score. It is said that owing to their deep draught the cruisers cannot search the coasts well and two revenue cutters have been sent for.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

SENATE HAS CONFIRMED THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS.

Burns is Keeper of Capitol—Dr. Monroe to Succeed Dr. Murphy at Morganton—Harris to Contest Over Hamrick for Statistician.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds yesterday elected Rev. J. L. Burns, of Martin county, keeper of the capitol. Waiser, Thompson and Worth voted for Burns, while the Governor cast his ballot for W. G. Hollowell.

It was announced from the Executive office that Dr. Monroe, of the medical department of Davidson College, will succeed Dr. Murphy as Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Morganton.

Governor Russell sent his appointments of directors for the various State institutions and other officers to the Senate yesterday for confirmation. The Senate went into executive session and confirmed all the appointments. A strong fight was made against J. Y. Hamrick, of Cleveland, for Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the term of two years. He was finally confirmed, however, by a vote of 24 to 22.

The following are the appointments:

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON: Claudius Dockery, of Richmond; William H. Chadbourne, of New Hanover; E. T. Clark, of Halifax; Hinton Hughes, of Alamance; M. M. Peace, of Vance; R. R. Cotton, of Pitt; George H. Cannon, of Brunswick; A. Y. Sigmon, of Catawba; J. J. Perkins, of Pitt, each for a term of four years.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS: Charles A. Cook, of Warren; J. C. Harris, of Wake, each for two years.

FOR THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT GOLDSBORO: Rufus Ham, of Wayne; F. N. Hasey, of Tyrrell; C. S. Wooten, of Lenoir; John S. Leary, of Mecklenburg; W. M. Henderson, of Vance; Dr. J. E. Person, of Wayne; Dr. John D. Spicer, of Wayne; John J. Sharpe, of Nash; Rev. Joseph Perry, of Wake, each for a term of four years.

FOR TRUSTEES OF THE WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT MORGANTON: V. S. Lusk of Buncombe; Dr. Henry Mott of Iredell; Dr. E. Q. Hueston of Mecklenburg; T. George Walton of Burke; Samuel Huffman of Burke; John Pearson of Burke; Lee Whitener of Catawba; A. C. Sharpe of Iredell, and L. A. Abernathy of Lincoln, each for a term of four years.

FOR TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT RALEIGH: J. D. Biggs of Martin; Dr. B. S. Utley of Wake; Dr. Phil. J. Macon of Warren; Rev. T. T. Speight of Bertie; Dr. Palemon John of Pasquotank; William A. Deans of Wayne; Dr. B. T. Person of Wilson; M. L. Wood of Bertie; Geo. B. Curtis of Halifax, each for a term of four years.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: For the State at Large: W. C. Sprinkle of Madison, for four years; Howard Brown of Warren, for six years; J. Dow Maulsby of Columbus, for four years; J. L. Ramsey of Wake, for four years; J. William Bailey of Wake, for two years.

FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: First—John Brady of Gates, for two years. Second—Benj. F. Aycock of Wayne, for two years. Third—Hill E. King of Onslow, for four years. Fourth—R. B. Lineberry of Chatham, for two years. Fifth—R. J. Joyce of Rockingham, for six years. Sixth—Geo. E. Flow of Union, for six years. Seventh—S. F. Shore of Yadkin, for four years. Eighth—J. C. Ray of Watauga, for six years. Ninth—Jas. M. Allen of Rutherford, for six years.

FOR TRUSTEES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL ARTS: For the State at Large—Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, for 6 years; J. C. L. Harris, of Wake, for 6 years; D. G. Butler, of Vance, for 4 years; W. G. Pool of Pasquotank, for 6 years; J. W. Hardin, Jr., of Wake, for 4 years. For the Congressional Districts: First—E. V. Cox, of Pitt, for 6 years. Second—Henry G. Connor, of Wilson, for 2 years. Third—Dr. Matt. Moore, of Duplin, for 4 years. Fourth—B. R. Lacy, of Wake, for 2 years. Fifth—J. Z. Waller, of Alamance, for 4 years. Sixth—Henry E. Bonitz, of New Hanover, for 2 years. Seventh—Dr. M. D. Kimbrough, of Davie, for 4 years. Eighth—Dr. B. F. Dixon, of Cleveland, for 2 years. Ninth—James J. Britt, of Mitchell, for 6 years.

TRUSTEES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB: Benjamin F. Montague, of Wake, for a term of 6 years, ending March 2, 1900, to succeed himself; James H. Young, of Wake, for a term of 6 years, ending March 2, 1903, to succeed James A. Briggs; Benj. N. Duke, of Durham, for the unexpired term of 2 years of H. C. Herring, ending March 2, 1899, C. Thompson as Bailey, of Wake, for the unexpired term of 2 years of C. D. Jeatt, ending March 2, 1899; Kemp W. Merritt, of Wake, for the unexpired term of 4 years of J. J. Rogers, ending March 5, 1901.

The Blind Institute.

Frank P. Melburn, of Charlotte, is in the city to submit a design for the new building for the blind institute. There was a meeting of the trustees last night, but no definite action taken. A number of designs have been submitted. Mr. Melburn is an architect of splendid reputation. He has designed a number of the most imposing public buildings in the States. He is now superintending the erection of the new courthouse at Charlotte, which is his design. The splendid new courthouse at Winston is also a monument to the ability of Mr. Melburn as an architect.

THE LEASE SUSTAINED

Anti-Lease Filibusters
Caught in Their
Own Trap.

THEY KNEW NOT WHAT THEY DID

VOTED AGAINST REDUCING TERM
AND HIGHER INTEREST.

Great Victory for Advocates of the
Original Lease—Bill and Amend-
ments Tabled—Business Being
Rapidly Dispatched.

Ten o'clock was the hour prescribed for the House to be called to order yesterday, but long before that hour there gathered in the hall an excited crowd of Representatives, with here and there a Senator, all surmising as to the possible status of affairs when the House should be called to order.

Many opponents of the Senate bill contended that it could not come up until after the morning hour. The managers of the bill, on the other hand, contended that there was no morning hour; that the House only took a recess from Saturday night at 12 o'clock until this morning.

In the midst of the discussion, Col. V. S. Lusk received a note from Speaker Hileman as follows:

"I am too unwell to preside over the body this morning, and will ask you to perform this duty for me."

Promptly at 10 o'clock Col. Lusk, as Speaker pro tem., called the House to order and instructed the clerk to read the following: "I hereby appoint Hon. V. S. Lusk Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives to preside in my place and stead this, the 8th day of March, 1897."

(Signed) A. F. HILEMAN.

This done, Speaker Lusk ordered the clerk to read the journal of Saturday's session. Mr. Blackburn arose to a point of order and said there was no journal; that the House only took a recess until this morning and the reading would be out of order. The Speaker affirmed the point; but Mr. Dockery, who remembered that it was for a recess, the last clause of the journal was read, which showed that the House did take a recess and did not adjourn.

Mr. Cook picked a technical flaw in the appointment of Col. Lusk. Speaker Lusk then turned to Speaker Hileman for a differently worded appointment. This was procured and the business proceeded.

Mr. Dockery asked that there be an intermission of ten minutes for the opposing factions on the railroad lease to marshal their forces and confer. This was granted.

Mr. Cathey arose to a question of personal privilege and asked the pardon of the Speaker and House for certain language used Saturday night. Pardon was granted and all record of the matter was stricken from the journal. By this time fully twenty minutes had elapsed.

The all-absorbing railroad question was suddenly again brought squarely before the House by a motion, on the part of Mr. Blackburn, that the House concur in the Senate substitute bill. There were long and numerous seconds to the motion and almost before the opponents (Cook and company) could catch their breath and think of what was on foot, Mr. Blackburn called the previous question, to cut off all debate.

Mr. Hancock, on the other side of the House, sprang to his feet and shouted a motion to table Mr. Blackburn's motion. Mr. Blackburn and others took the position that Mr. Hancock's motion to table was out of order. The chair was forced to rule the motion out of order and looked appealingly toward Mr. Cook for help out of the dilemma. It seemed for the minute that he would be forced to put the question and have a vote squarely upon the substitute; but not so, a bright idea occurred to Mr. Cook and he sprang to his feet and informed the chair that the House was still in the midst of the ten minutes' recess, granted at the request of Mr. Dockery (some twenty-five minutes before). Messrs. Schulken, the Suttons and others shouted their approval of Mr. Cook's position and the Speaker affirmed it and ruled to that effect.

Mr. Blackburn called the attention of the chair to the business that had been enacted by the House since the ten minutes had elapsed and to the fact that he had been recognized for the purpose of proceeding with business; but all to no effect. The chair persisted in the ruling.

In the midst of this discussion, Mr. Blackburn again caught the attention of the chair and moved to concur in the Senate substitute. Again it was quickly seconded and the previous question called.

The chair was again in the hole and knew not what to do. Mr. Hancock came to the rescue this time. He said that Mr. Blackburn had no right to call the previous question; that it could only be called by Mr. Cook, as the chairman to whom the bill had been referred.

Mr. Blackburn then called the previous question upon his own motion to concur in the Senate substitute. The chair ruled this also. An appeal was taken from the ruling and the Speaker refused to submit the appeal to the vote of the House.

Mr. Aiken, at this point, as a last resort to get the bill to a vote, came forward and called the previous question upon his minority report. Mr. Cook again came to the assistance of the chair and said that the minority report only recommended that the bill do pass and that, making no changes in the bill, did not have precedence over the majority unfavorable report. He still claimed exclusive right to call the previous question.

This was of course denounced by the other side. Mr. Blackburn declared that, according to the rulings of the chair, the majority of the members had as well resign and go home. He saw clearly that there were no rights of the majority to be recognized. The Speaker became indignant and said that he would have members understand that the chair was due some respect, and he proposed to enforce it. There were many remarks that the course of the chair did not deserve it.

Blackburn took the position that, according to the rulings of the chair, the bill was not before the House and the amendment of Mr. Schulken was out of order. The chair was forced to rule the amendment out of order, to be consistent.

Mr. Cook was recognized and sent forward three amendments to the bill. The first was that the rate of interest paid to the State by the Southern be changed to 10 per cent. The second provided 5 per cent, and the third 8 per cent.; these he desired should be read and acted upon in their regular order.

Mr. Murphy was recognized and said that every paper in the State had, on Saturday, quoted him incorrectly to the effect that he had on that day offered an amendment to the bill and called the previous question at 2 o'clock. He now renewed the call, and demanded a roll call vote. This was also about to get the chair in trouble. An extended discussion was allowed. While it was in progress, Mr. Duncan was recognized and made a motion to table the substitute bill and all amendments. This at first created some consternation among the friends of the bill. Mr. Murphy took the position that his motion was still before the House.

Mr. Kinzie also spoke in support of Mr. Murphy's position. The chair, of course, ruled them all out, and none of them was allowed. There seemed to be a tacit understanding among the advocates of the bill. As the roll call proceeded, it was noticeable that only a few of them voted. The result was 49 to 24 to table the amendments and bill. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Abernathy, Alexander, Arrington, Barrow, Brown, Bryan of Chatham, Carter, Chapman, Cook, Cox, Craven, Crumpler, Currie, Dixon of Green, Drew, Duncan, Fagan, Ferrell, Foster, Hancock, Harris of Hyde, Johnson, King, Lusk, Lyle, McBrady, Meares, Morton, Parker of Perquimans, Peace, Pearson, Person of Wayne, Person of Wilson, Plott, Pool, Price, Rawles, Reynolds, Schulken, Sutton of Cumberland, Watts, Wemyss, Whitener, White of Randolph, Williamson, Wrenn, Young.

Noes—Adams, Aiken, Collier, Conley, Deyton, Dewees, Dockery, Duffy, Freeman, Grubbs, James, Jones, Leak, McKinzie, McLelland, McPheeters, Spruill, Walters, White of Bertie, Wilson, Yarborough.

When the vote had been announced there was loud cheering on the part of the opponents of the bill. It was noticeable that the other side did not seem much put out by the result.

Mr. Hancock was recognized and moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table. This was carried with little opposition.

There followed prolonged cheers from the supporters of the bill. They shouted to the other side that they had run them in the hole. They were on record, by the last ballot, as voting not only against an increase of the interest paid by the Southern, variously from 7 to 10 per cent, but also as voting for the ninety-nine year lease against the thirty year reduction, for which the bill they had tabled provided.

The opposition presented a solid appearance and it evidently took them some time to decide "where they were at."

After an intermission of several minutes regular calendar business was resumed.

Mr. Cook said that in as much as this was a continuous session from Saturday, the unfinished business, suspended on that day for the special order railroad bill, was the business before the House. This was the amendment to the charter of the town of Goldsboro. Mr. Parker of Wayne, resumed the floor and began a speech in opposition to the bill. There was considerable discussion of the bill. Several amendments were offered and adopted and the bill was amended.

Mr. Dockery called up the educational bill appropriating \$100,000 to educational purposes. It had been amended by the Senate to change the amount to \$50,000. The House concurred. Mr. Dockery said he wanted to understand that the House was not responsible for the reduction of the appropriation.

Regular calendar business was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Bill relating to the Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company. Passed.

Bill to protect mocking birds. Passed.

Representative Hare, for the committee on public buildings, sent forward a report stating that the committee had visited the Supreme Court, agricultural and other State buildings, and found them in good condition and well kept. They further recommended that the sum of \$600 be appropriated for making needed repairs upon the Governor's mansion. The report was accompanied by a joint resolution appropriating the \$600. This was adopted.

Bill to establish a graded school at High Point. Passed.

Bill to prevent working females on the streets or roads. Passed.

A supplementary bill, providing that the State contribute 500 convicts to work on the Winston-Salem and Southbound Railroad and take them for stock in the company was put upon second reading. There was bitter opposition and the bill was tabled. Mr. Ormsby moved to reconsider.

The motion prevailed and the bill passed second reading. Captain Walters said the measure was the "nest egg of a great job," and he hoped the bill would be voted down. The previous question was called, the bill passed and ordered enrolled for ratification.

Bill to require registration of the names of partners in general or special partnerships was put upon the second reading. It came up as a Senate bill. Col. Sutton moved to table the bill but the motion was lost.

He sent forward an amendment that the provisions of the bill apply only to secret partners and also not apply outside of incorporated towns.

This was adopted and bill and amendments tabled.

The bill regulating, amending and revising the State election law as prepared by the joint committee and passed by the Senate was put upon the second reading. It passed both readings and was ordered enrolled for ratification.

House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 4 o'clock and resumed calendar work.

Bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to legalize the marriage of A. G. Bauer and Rachael Blythe. Passed.

Concurrence in the Senate amendments to the revenue bill was voted.

Bill to improve the public roads in Wake county. Passed.

Resolution to appropriate \$500 for the purchase of the Vance oil painting by Mr. Gaerry was put upon passage. Mr. Hancock explained that Mr. Gaerry had agreed to take \$1,000 for the picture and that Mrs. V. S. Lusk had contributed \$500 of that amount. He spoke earnestly and eloquently of the noble characteristics of the lamented statesman. It was an eloquent and touching

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Nobbiest line of Ladies' and Children's New Spring Oxford Ties ever shown in the State. Call and see the new styles.

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culogy. It was opposed by Person of Wayne as a needless and extravagant appropriation. Mr. Blackburn declared that as a North Carolinian, he could rise above partisanship and vote for the placing of this splendid portrait of not only one of North Carolina's most illustrious sons, but one of the nation's greatest statesmen, in the State capitol. Mr. Walters spoke in highest terms of the picture and urged the passage of the resolution. He concluded his speech with a glowing tribute to Vance.

Dr. Dixon referred impressively to the commendable action of Mrs. Lusk in donating \$500 toward this purchase of the picture, and urged the Representatives to do their part as nobly in the voting of the additional \$500 needed to secure the splendid picture for the State.

Mr. Dockery said that while he was in favor of erecting a shaft to the memory of the lamented statesman, yet if a picture was to be painted for the State, he thought it ought to be done by North Carolina's greatest artist, W. G. Randall. Mr. Johnson of Sampson county urged the passage of the resolution. The vote was called and the resolution passed.

Mr. Brower called up the bill to restore Surry county to the Fifth Congressional district and Orange to the Fourth. Mr. Young of Wake objected to the bill and moved to table. The vote was taken and the Speaker declared the motion lost. The ruling was disputed and a roll call demanded. The ruling of the chair was sustained, the vote standing 52 to 44 against tabling the bill. Objection was made to the third reading and a motion to suspend the rules was adopted.

Creant Walters introduced a resolution of thanks to Mrs. V. S. Lusk for her contribution toward the purchase of the Vance portrait. It was as follows: Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the thanks of this Assembly be hereby tendered to Mrs. V. S. Lusk for her generous and patriotic contribution toward the purchase of the Vance portrait.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Bill regulating criminal courts in Vance, Nash and other counties. Passed.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Hertford county to provide for the working of the public roads. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Bank of Pitt county. Passed.

Bill to allow wild turkeys in Macon county. Passed.

Bill to appropriate \$5,000 for building a hospital at the A. and M. college. Passed second reading. Mr. Fagan objected to the third reading.

Bill to provide for working the public roads in Columbus county. Passed.

Mr. Cook called up the resolution to pay the contestee and contestants' expenses in the several election cases.

Resolutions were passed to pay to J. Sol. Reed, M. W. Ransom and Representative Crews \$159 each expenses.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order at 8 o'clock for the evening session and regular calendar work was entered upon at once. Bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to allow the commissioners of Lexington to levy a special tax. Passed.

Bill to re-enact chapter 193, private laws of 1895. Passed.

Bill to prevent the destruction of quails by prohibiting the killing of them until 1901. Tabled.

Bill to appropriate \$5,000 to the Agricultural and Mechanical college for the colored people. Passed.

Bill to provide for the establishment of a public library. Passed.

Bill to allow Charlotte to provide a better water supply. Passed.

Bill to allow the city of Charlotte to enforce the collection of taxes. Passed.

Bill to assist in the maintenance of the Piford Sanitarium for colored consumptives was put upon the second reading. The institution is to be located at Southern Pines and the appropriation asked for was \$600. Tabled.

Bill to increase the salary of the clerk in the attorney general's office from \$500 to \$900 and the auditor's clerk from \$1,000 to \$1,500 came up for concurrence. The House refused to concur and a conference committee was appointed.

Mr. Cook, of Warren, informed the House that he was advised by Speaker Hileman that he was unable to attend any further sessions of the House and that it would therefore be necessary for the House to enter into the election of a speaker pro tem., who could sign the bill for ratification. He therefore moved that the House do go into the election of a speaker. He placed in nomination Col. V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe, and Mr. Aiken nominated Hon. Spencer Blackburn, of Ashe county. Mr. Blackburn was elected by a vote of 50 to 43. The ballot was as follows:

For Blackburn—Adams, Aiken, Allen, Brown, Bryan of Chatham, Bryan of Edgecombe, Bryan of Wilkes, Bunch, Cathey, Chapin, Chilcutt, Clanton, Conley, Creech, Crews, Cunningham, Daney, Daniels, Deyton, Duffy, Ensley, Ferguson, Freeman, Hall, Grubbs, Hare, Harris of Halifax, Hodges, Howe, James, Jones, Lawhon, Leak, McKinzie, McLelland, McPheeters, McCrary, Murphy, Ormsby, Petree, Pinnix, Pool, Smith, Somers, Spruill, Walters, White of Alamance, White of Bertie, Wilson, Yarborough.

For Lusk—Abernathy, Alexander, Arrington, Babbitt, Barrow, Brown, Burgess, Chapman, Cook, Cox, Craven, Crumpler, Currie, Dixon of Green, Dockery, Drew, Elliott, Fagan, Ferrell, Hancock, Harris of Hyde, Holmes, Johnson, King, Lyle, Meares, Parker of Perquimans, Peace, Pearson, Person of Wayne, Price, Rawles, Reynolds, Roundtree, Schulken, Sutton of Cumberland, Ward, Wemyss, Whitener, White of Randolph, Williamson, Wrenn, Young.

Representatives Johnson, Sutton of New Hanover and Dr. Dixon were appointed to escort Mr. Blackburn to the speaker's stand. Associate Justice Douglass was sent for and came to administer the oath of office. When this was done, Mr. Blackburn gave expression in the following appropriate manner. He said: "To say that I feel grateful and even proud of the high honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to this most responsible post can but poorly express my feelings. In our deliberations by my actions in presiding over this house I shall endeavor at all times to make impartial rulings, at all times fair to all parties. Mistakes, if any are made, shall not be intentional. We will now proceed to the business of the session."

Mr. Crumpler was recognized and stated that he had a watch which was to have been presented to Speaker Hileman last night; but that asasmuch as he was too unwell to be present, he moved that a committee of three be appointed to go to Mr. Hileman's room and present the watch. The motion was sustained. The speaker appointed Representatives Dixon of Cleveland, Crumpler and Freeman, who retired at once.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the revenue act.

Bill to give Sanford township, in Moore county, the alternative road law system. Passed.

Bill to remove the obstruction to fish in Catawba river. Passed.

Bill to facilitate the public roads improvements in Charlotte township, in Mecklenburg county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Underwriters' association of Goldsboro. Passed.

Bill to incorporate Blackwell's chapel in Brunswick county. Passed.

Bill relative to working convicts on public roads. Tabled.

Bill to provide for road improvement of the public roads in Surry county. Passed.

Bill for road improvement in Rockingham county. Passed.

Bill to protect educational institutions by prohibiting teachers, trustees and others from peddling books. Passed.

Bill to extend the time for commencing work on the Cape Fear and Northern railroad. Passed.

Bill to allow the commissioners of Bladen county to settle with the late treasurer, Benson. Passed.

Bill to construct a public road in Onslow county. Passed.

Bill to confine the sale of liquor inside of incorporated towns in Columbus county. Passed. It is to go into effect after July 1.

Bill to protect game and song birds in North Carolina by forbidding the killing of such birds when ground is covered with snow and to prescribe the closed season from March 1 to Nov. 1. Passed.

Bill to provide a contingent fund for the State penitentiary during the next two years was put upon the second reading. It provided for an appropriation of \$25,000. The Democrats and a number of Populists opposed the bill. A motion to table prevailed. This was made by Mr. Duffy, who quickly moved to reconsider and table the motion. This also prevailed. Mr. Dockery, Col. Lusk and many other Republicans protested. It was charged that the tabling of the bill was for spite, because the management of the institution had been taken from the Democrats. An effort will be made to put through a substitute for this bill, as the appropriation is claimed to be absolutely necessary.

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Bill to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for the maintenance of the State prison.

Lusk showed the necessity of making the appropriation.

Freeman said he was opposed to this bill unless the convicts are hired out to work on the public roads. Men from the west are sent to these farms in the east and they die. It's a burning shame and unless something is done I shall inject this into the politics of western North Carolina.

Duffy spoke in behalf of the management of the penitentiary.

A number of members explained their votes. Several Democrats favored the appropriation in explaining their votes. Passed second and third readings.

Bill in regard to roads in Richmond county. Passed second and third readings. The vote on the bill was 47 for, 14 against.

Bill to allow Greensboro to issue bonds passed third reading.

A report of the conference committee on a bill to increase the salary of the attorney general's clerk. McCrary and Hancock advocated the bill. Johnson, Sutton of Cumberland and others opposed it. It was not concurred in.

House then adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday.

Director of the Mint.

One of the bright young Republicans of North Carolina, Mr. W. F. Clanton, of Charlotte, is a candidate for director of the mint at Charlotte. He has received the endorsement of many friends and representative Republicans in the State for the position. Should the leaders of his party decide to honor him with a recommendation to the appointment the trust will not be misplaced.

A Mistake Corrected.

In the write-up of Mr. E. V. Denton's restaurant and saloon in Sunday's TRIBUNE, it was erroneously stated that Mr. Denton's place of business was under the Yarbbo. The article should have read next door to the Yarbbo, and opposite the postoffice.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Silk Department.

We shall open tomorrow an Exposition—a magnificent collection of the latest production of SILKS from the great

CITY OF LYONS,
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Fully mindful of all the previous great sales we have held—here's silk telling evidence—proof most convincing, that this great silk offering will make this week the busiest of them all.

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Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

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Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

\$5.00, \$8.50, \$10.63

FOR SPRING OVERCOATS THAT ARE WORTH . . .

\$7.50, \$10 to \$15.

This severe cut in price is made to make room for our Spring Suits. There isn't a thing the matter with them except the price—that is all. We need the room they occupy and must have it—so help yourselves to them—every one is a big bargain, and this is just the right weather for light-weight Overcoats.

Another Week for Pants Bargains.

All Heavy Suits and Overcoats on the bargain tables. \$10, \$12 and \$15 Mackintoshes for \$7.50.

Coats and Vests (from suits) marked way below value. Jersey Jackets, worth \$5 for \$3.

All-wool Flannel Waists reduced to 58 cents.

SPRING!

Spring Suits \$7.50 to \$25.

See our unequalled line. Other folks' 75c. and \$1 Neckwear—here for 50c. with four times larger assortment.

Special values in White and Percale Shirts.

LEGISLATORS!

We thank you very much for the liberal patronage since your arrival here. Before you leave for home call in and select your supply for Spring. It will save you considerable money, and you buy from the best selected and largest stock in the State.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

The Strange Story of his Wife's First Husband.

In 1835 a newly married couple arrived in Chester to spend their honeymoon. They were young, handsome and deeply attached to each other. The day after their arrival, while they were walking on the old city walls, a violent thunder-storm burst upon them. The lightning struck the stone work close to where Mrs. Arbuthnot was standing, and she fell senseless to the ground.

Medical assistance was secured as soon as possible, but she was dead—the result of shock to the system. Mr. Arbuthnot was utterly broken down by this terribly sudden termination to his married life. He acted as if dazed by the sorrow that had befallen him, and as soon as the funeral was over he left the city.

After the interment, and as soon as darkness had set in, two body-snatchers entered the church yard and quickly dug out the loose earth that covered the coffin of the poor young wife. They wrapped the body in a piece of coarse sackcloth and rapidly bore it to the house of Dr. Percival. They placed the body upon a long table in the surgery, received their fee and departed. The doctor removed the sackcloth that enveloped his new subject, and stood gazing for some time in mute admiration at the beautiful face before him. Suddenly he uttered a sharp cry of surprise for he had noticed a slight movement in the eyelids of the dead woman.

He immediately commenced operations for restoring animation, and exercised all his skill to hasten a return of consciousness. He concluded that his interesting patient was recovering from a cataleptic fit, but some hours elapsed before she was able to sit up and look about.

After the recovery of Mrs. Arbuthnot all her past life was a complete blank to her. She was a singularly beautiful woman, but mentally a mere infant. Dr. Percival devoted much time to his new patient, and acted as her schoolmaster—for she had to begin her education all over again—commencing with the alphabet, and he ended by falling in love with her.

The doctor ought, as an honest man, to have traced the people out and suaged their grief by restoring her to them, but he silenced the reproaches of conscience by urging the plea that this lovely creature now belonged solely to himself, as he had brought her back to life.

After two years had elapsed they were quietly married, and lived happily for many years.

One day they visited the very churchyard in which poor Henry Arbuthnot had buried his bride. They noticed a man standing before a grave at the upper end of the path. After laying some flowers upon the grave he hid his face for a few minutes in his handkerchief. As the doctor and his wife approached the mourner, he evidently wishing to avoid notice, moved rapidly away. Mrs. Percival read the sad inscription on the tombstone, which in affectionate terms recorded the circumstances of her own death, and as they turned away she said, sorrowfully, "Poor fellow, he must have suffered terribly, to feel the wound so keenly now."

One evening at a ball they were introduced by some friends to a visitor—Mr. Henry Arbuthnot. The sorrowing young widower reeled and would have fallen but for the aid of a friendly arm. When he had recovered from the effects of his terrible shock, he apologized to Mrs. Percival for his momentary weakness, explaining that it was due to the remarkable resemblance she bore to a dear friend of his who had died a few years before. During a dance he plied her with questions about her past life, and awaited her replies with a wildly-beating heart. But she could remember nothing that had occurred prior to about four years before that time. She acknowledged, with almost child-like frankness and gratitude, that she owed everything she cherished in the world to her husband, who had brought her from death's door to life and happiness.

When Henry Arbuthnot heard this his heart was heavy within him. He felt convinced that it was his lost bride, yet he was powerless to prove it, or to revive her affection for him, which had died four years before. So, slowly and sadly, the young widower brought his partner back to Dr. Percival, saying, as he did so, with a peculiar tone in his voice, which the doctor alone understood:

"There, sir, I hand you back a treasure which I have lost forever."

Then he bowed to the lady, gave one long, lingering look at her lovely face, abruptly left the room, and was never seen in Chester again.

Ever afterwards the doctor had one drop of bitterness in his cup—sweet as were its contents—for he knew that he had seen and spoken to his wife's first husband; and he, for the first time, realized the misery he had wrought in that unhappy man's life.

But he Hit Just as Hard.

Spectator—Why do you call your trained flea "Sugar Trust?"

The Professor—Because, ven you put your fingure on heem—beeg!—he eez not zere!

The inhabitants of the United States consume more than half the quinine produced in the world.

A London doctor says that persons who attain their thirtieth year without suffering from any serious disease are likely—all things being equal—to live till they are at least seventy-three years of age.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND MASONS LIFE INDEMNITY COMPANY.

Insurance Superintendent's Report.

State of Illinois, Insurance Department, Springfield, January 9, 1897.

I, Bradford K. Durfee, Insurance Superintendent of the State of Illinois, hereby certify that an examination of the Knights Templars and Masons Life Indemnity Company, of Chicago, has been made by this Department, and that the statement hereto following is a correct exhibit of the business transacted during the year 1896, as shown by an examination of the books and vouchers.

Leading assets, January 1, 1896, per last annual statement, \$325,763.27

INCOME DURING 1896.

Initiation Fees, \$ 8,724.75

Annual Dues, 21,924.00

Assessment, Mortuary, 307,224.54

Assessmt., Expense 102,504.88

Interest, 17,832.12

Advance Payments, 6,825.87

Total Income, \$465,086.27

Total Net Resources, \$790,849.54

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1896.

Loans, \$304,108.03

Returned Assessmt's, 246.72

Commissions, 21,896.29

Officers' Salaries, 6,500.00

Office Help, 7,665.80

Medical Examinations, 2,159.00

Rent, 3,000.00

Taxes, License, etc., 645.12

Advertising, Printing, Stationery, 3,460.53

Postage, Express and Telegrams, 3,253.07

Collections and Exchange, 5,522.01

Traveling Expenses, 5,567.20

Office Furniture and Books, 1,269.25

Office Expenses, 697.84

Legal Expenses, 1,990.79

Dividend Bonds, 29,116.96

Disability Claims, 2,025.00

Profit and Loss, 127.41

Total Disbursements, \$399,257.22

Balance, \$391,598.32

NET OF INVESTED ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds, cost value, \$349,452.50

Cash in First Nat'l Bank, Chicago, 33,773.81

Cash in Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, 6,651.79

Cash in Office, 272.02

Cash Deposited with Mo. Ins. Dept., 1,000.00

Total Net or Invested Assets, \$391,598.32

NON-INVESTED ASSETS.

Market Value of Bonds over cost, \$ 4,972.50

Gross Assets, \$396,570.82

LIABILITIES.

Advance Assmt's, \$ 10,833.74

Dividend Bonds, 17,793.06

Judgment in O. I. Jacobus case, 5,000.00

Total Actual Liabilities, \$ 33,626.80

Bal. Net Assets, \$362,944.02

CONTINGENT MORTUARY ASSETS (OR RESOURCES.)

None claimed.

CONTINGENT MORTUARY LIABILITIES.

Losses in Process of Adjustment, \$ 10,414.50

Losses Reported, 7,196.30

Losses Resisted, 12,020.58

Total Contingent Mortuary Liabilities, \$ 29,631.38

Certificate of membership in force December 31, 1896, 7,472; amount of indemnity covered thereby, \$24,929,898.00.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of my office, at Springfield, the day and year first above written.

BRADFORD K. DURFEE, Insurance Superintendent.

Ed. B. HARTMAN, Gen. Agt.

ANNUAL REPORT

American Home Building and Loan Association of Richmond, Virginia.

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (face value), \$90,910.68

Loans on other securities, 9,333.18

Real estate, 9,939.25

Furniture and fixtures, 1,030.37

Interest and prem. due, 7,314.46

Fines accrued, 274.17

State and city taxes, 1,416.20

Bills receivable, 895.30

Due from agents and collectors, 2,232.81

Fire insurance, 159.30

Expense and commission, 6,253.81

Sundry account, 10.21

\$129,769.65

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, due installments paid, \$112,644.41

Borrowed money, 2,725.12

Balance to be paid out on loans made, 1,412.58

Surplus, 12,359.29

Sundry accounts due, 627.25

\$129,769.65

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1st, 1896, \$ 521.44

Subscription on shares, 34,277.28

"Paid up," "prepaid" or "part paid" stock, 12,032.00

Mortgages redeemed (in whole or in part), 1,735.08

Other loans redeemed, 5,129.13

Premiums and interest, 5,899.85

Discount, 827.68

Fines discount, 154.65

Sundry accounts, 1,083.35

Borrowed money, 11,916.54

Withdrawal and membership fees, 461.00

Loan, expense, attorney's fees, 640.55

Sundry expense, 15.50

Received from agents, 103.00

Fire insurance, 103.00

Rents, 381.59

\$75,667.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loaned on mortgage, \$24,960.77

Loans on other securities, 11,624.52

Paid on withdrawals, dues, 17,175.60

Paid on withdrawals, dividends, 2,706.77

Salaries, 3,276.67

Advertising and printing, 334.75

Stationery, 437.39

Rent, light and heat, 1,122.39

Other disbursements, in detail, sundry account, 168.60

Legal expenses, attorney's fee, 1,245.36

Commission Account, 108.76

Sundry expense, 131.61

Postage, 87.72

Office, furniture and fixtures, 1,920.98

Advanced to agents, 292.56

Taxes, 9,897.54

Notes paid borrowed money, 177.80

Fire insurance, 103.00

\$75,667.79

State of North Carolina, Auditor's Department.

In conformity with section 2300 (4) of "An Act to amend chapter 7, volume II, of the Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the American Home Building and Loan Association, Richmond, Va., on December 31, 1896, now on file in this department.

HAL W. AYER, Auditor of State, State of Virginia, Henrico County.

Otis H. Russell, President, and B. B. Arnold, Secretary of the American Home Building and Loan Association, being duly sworn, each for himself, says, that the foregoing statement and report are true in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me, this 2nd day of March, 1897.

OTIS H. RUSSELL, President.

B. B. ARNOLD, Secretary.

S. S. P. PATTERSON, Notary Public.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON, F. M. MESSLER, J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness: WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG, Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1896.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1896, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 16th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

First-Class Printing in all its branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS

&

BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

Printers and Binders,

RALEIGH, N. C.

READ

The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't grunt

with stomach-ache.

Get relief

quick

by using

Simpson's Liver Pills

for all stomach ills.

You will save money

</

STOCKS AND BONDS

An Improved Feeling is
Noted in Financial
Circles.

TOBACCO THE SPECIAL FEATURE

DECLINE IN PRICES OF ALL RAIL-
ROAD FAVORITES.

Bonds Strong—Speculation in the
Hands of Professionals—The To-
tal Transactions for the Day were
152,326 Shares.

New York, March 8.—The week opened with an improved feeling in financial circles. The market for securities was dominated by the more reassuring advices from Germany regarding the German-Turkish complication. The news received additional value from the advance of over 1 per cent in British consols in London and from the increased firmness of the continental markets. Local operators who sold stocks freely on the closing days of last week on the war scare covered freely at the opening and in a short time prices advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Light enough the list is proper to say that in a majority of instances the highest quotations of the day were attained before the expiration of the first half hour of business, following which there was a reaction on sales by small traders to realize profits. The upward movement was also checked for a time by the development of market weakness in Manhattan and Jersey Central. The former fell from $\$7\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$4\frac{1}{2}$ on reported reports that the directors at their meeting tomorrow will reduce the rate of dividends from top to either 5 or 4 per cent per annum. Nothing definite could be learned in regard to the matter, although it was currently reported that a certain element in the market, including Russell Sage, are in favor of a reduction to 4 per cent and wanted such reduction three months ago, but were overruled at that time. Jersey Central dropped from $\$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$2\frac{1}{2}$, partly in sympathy with a fall of 7 points in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols. Jersey Central 5's also yielded about 2 points. During the afternoon the stock recovered to $\$3\frac{1}{2}$, while Delaware and Hudson advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ and leading $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The special feature, however, was Tobacco, which suddenly rose 3 per cent to 77½ on a materially increasing volume of business. The dealers in this stock, as well as in most others, was largely for professional account. New York Central was favorably influenced by the fact that the statement for February showed an increase as compared with the same month last year. The market closed strong in tone. The total transactions were 152,326 shares.

Bonds were strong. The sales footed up \$22,000.

New York, March 8.—Money on call easy at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; last loan at $\frac{1}{2}$ and closing offered at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 per cent. Bar silver, 63½. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 45½ for sixty days and 45½ for 90 days. Commercial bills, 4.84½ to 4.85½. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull, half bond bids higher. Silver at the board weaker.

STOCKS.	
American Cotton Oil.....	12
Preferred.....	56
American Sugar Refinery.....	116½
Preferred.....	104½
American Tobacco.....	104½
Preferred.....	105½
Albion.....	117½
Baltimore & Ohio.....	15
Canadian Pacific.....	53
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	17½
Chicago & Alton.....	166
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	76½
Chicago Gas.....	175
Detroit & Mackinac.....	134
Erie.....	143
Preferred.....	143
General Electric.....	25½
Illinois Central.....	92½
Lake Erie & Western.....	16
Preferred.....	66½
Lake Shore.....	168½
Louisville & Nashville.....	49½
New York & Albany.....	53
Manhattan Consolidated.....	53½
Memphis & Charleston.....	15
Missouri Pacific.....	21½
Mobile & Ohio.....	62
Nashville & Chattanooga.....	67½
New Jersey Central.....	93½
New York Central.....	96½
New York & New England.....	37
Norfolk & Western preferred.....	27
Northern Pacific.....	147½
Preferred.....	107½
Northwestern.....	155
Pacific Mail.....	26
Reading.....	25½
St. Paul.....	77
Preferred.....	153½
Silver Certificates.....	83½
Tennessee Coal and Iron.....	90
Preferred.....	90
Texas Pacific.....	94
Union Pacific.....	7
Preferred.....	16
Western Union.....	82½
W. & L. E.....	18
Preferred.....	53½
BONDS.	
Alabama, class A.....	104
B.....	100
C.....	98
Louisiana B. 4's.....	96
North Carolina 4's.....	102½
Tennessee, new set.....	120
Virginia 6's def.....	80
Virginia T. R. S.....	5
Virginia F. D.....	111
United States 4's, reg.....	111
Coupon.....	113
2½'s.....	124
Southern Railway 5's.....	89½
Con.....	9
Preferred.....	27½
South Carolina 4½'s.....	105
U. S. new 4's, dec.....	123½
Coupon.....	123

New York, March 8.—Treasury balances: Coin, \$131,174,525; currency, \$83,243,197.

New York, March 8.—Cotton—Quiet; middling 7½c; net receipts, none; gross receipts, 3,170; exports to Great Britain, 2,500; to France, 640; to the

continent, 7,037; forwarded, 1,457; sales, 621; spinners, 121; stock (actual), 252,151.

Total today—Net receipts, 14,863; exports to Great Britain, 2,500; to France, 640; to the continent, 9,116; to the channel, none; stock, 244,601.

Total so far this week—Net receipts, 27,558; exports to Great Britain, 4,387; to France, 1,617; to the continent, 20,985; to the channel, none; stock, none.

Total since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 6,066,423; exports to Great Britain, 2,593,800; to France, 580,846; to the continent, 1,544,296; to the channel, 5,481; stock, none.

New Orleans, La., March 8.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; sales, 100,400 bales. March, 6.96; April, 7.01; May, 7.05; June, 7.10; July, 7.14; August, 7.16; September, 7.21; October, 7.25; November, 7.27; December, 7.31; January, 7.34.

New Orleans, La., March 8.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; sales, 31,300. March, 6.90; April, 6.90; May, 6.91; June, 6.93; July, 6.97; August, 6.92; September, 6.94; October, 6.92; November, 6.94; December, 6.97.

New York, March 8.—The week in the dry goods market opened with a slim attendance and very light trading. Prices remain unchanged with the feeling barely steady.

Liverpool, March 8.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—Demand good; prices firm; American middling, 31½-32. Sales, 10,000. American, 9,500; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 9,000. All American. Futures opened quiet, demand fair. American middling, 1 m. c. March, April, 3.54 to 3.55 to 3.56; May, 3.55; June, 3.56; July-August, 3.54 to 3.55 to 3.56; September-October, 3.53 to 3.54 to 3.55; November-December, 3.42 to 3.43 to 3.44; January-February, 3.41 to 3.42.

Futures closed steady. Tenders at today's clearing, 200 bales new dockets.

4 p. m.—American middling, 1 m. c. March, April, 3.54 to 3.55 to 3.56; May, 3.55; June, 3.56; July-August, 3.54 to 3.55 to 3.56; September-October, 3.53 to 3.54 to 3.55; November-December, 3.42 to 3.43 to 3.44; January-February, 3.41 to 3.42.

Futures closed very steady.

New York, March 8.—Flour—Dull, steady; winter wheat, low grades, \$3.20 to \$3.25; do. fair to fancy, \$3.25 to \$4.50; do. patents, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Minnesota clear, \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Southern flour dull, steady; common to fair extra, \$3.20 to \$3.50; good to choice extra, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Wheat—Spot market fairly active; easier with options f. o. b. 84½c; ungraded red, 70½c. Options opened weak at 1c decline; rallied $\frac{1}{4}$ c, declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c, rallied $\frac{1}{4}$ c and closed steady at 1½ to 1¾c below Saturday, with trading fairly active. No. 2 red March, 82½c; May, 80½c; July, 78½c; September, 76c.

Corn—Spots dull, firm; No. 2, 25½c elevator; 30½c afloat. Options were dull and firm at unchanged prices. Prices: March, 25½c; May, 30½c; July, 31½c.

Oats—Spots dull, firm; options moderately active, firm; May, 22c; July, 22½c. Spot prices: No. 2 22½c; No. 2 white, 25½c; mixed western, 21 to 24½c.

Hay—Choice firm, fair demand; shipping 55 to 60c; good to choice, 72½ to 80c. Hides—Firm; wet salted Havana selected, 35 to 50 pounds, 7½c; Buenos Ayres dry, 21 to 24 pounds, 18½ to 19c; Texas dry, 20 to 25 pounds, 13c.

Wool—Moderate demand; domestic fleece, 16 to 23c; pulled, 18 to 31c.

Beef—Steady; firm, \$9.00 to 10.50; extra mess, \$7.00 to 8.00.

Pork—Hams—18 to 20c.

Tiered Beef—Quiet, firm; city extra India mess, \$13.00 to 14.00.

Cut Meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½ to 9c.

Lard—Quiet, firm; western steam, 44½c; city steam, 44½c; May, 44½c, none; refined dull, 44½c; S. A. 44½c; compound, 44½ to 45c.

Corn—Active, firm; new mess, \$8.50 to 9.00.

Butter—Fancy steady; fair demand; state dairy, 9 to 18c; state creamery, 13 to 18c; Elgin, 19c.

Eggs—Lower; liberal receipts; state and Pennsylvania, 11½ to 12c; western, fresh, 11½c; southern, 10½ to 11½c.

Tallow—Quiet, steady; city, 31½c; country, 31½ to 32c.

Cotton Seed Oil—Quiet, firm; crude, 20½ to 20¾c; yellow, prime, 23½ to 24c.

Rosin—Dull, strained to good, \$1.65.

Turpentine—Dull, easy; 29½ to 30c.

Rice—Firm; good demand; domestic, fair to extra, 3½ to 6c; Japan, 4½ to 4¾c.

Molasses—Moderately active, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 19 to 21c.

Peanuts—Quiet; fancy hand picked, 3½ to 3¾c.

Coffee—Steady, 10 to 15 points down; March, 8.80 to 8.90; May, 8.80 to 8.85; June, 8.90; July, 8.85 to 8.90; August, 8.85 to 8.90; September, 8.85 to 8.90; December, 8.95; January, 9.00; spot Rio dull, easy; No. 7, 9½c.

Sugar—Raw quiet, steady; fair refining, 21 to 26c; refined easier, quiet; off A, 3½ to 4c; standard A, 4½c; cut loaf and crushed, 4½c; granulated, 4½c.

Freights to Liverpool—Market quiet; grain easy; cotton by steam, 17½ per 100 pounds; grain by steam, 2½d.

Chicago, Ill., March 8.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—Opening. Closing

March..... 74½ to 75
May..... 75½ to 76
July..... 76½ to 77
September..... 77½ to 78

CORN—March..... 23½ to 24
May..... 24½ to 25
July..... 25½ to 26
September..... 26½ to 27

OATS—March..... 16 to 17
May..... 17½ to 18
July..... 18½ to 19

RYE—March..... 8 to 8½
May..... 8½ to 9
July..... 9 to 9½

Cash Quotations—Flour was dull and steady, prices unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 73½ to 74½c; No. 2 red, 83½ to 84½c; No. 2 corn, 23½ to 24½c; No. 2 oats, 16½c; mess pork, \$8.25 to \$8.30; lard, \$4.05 to \$4.10; short rib sides, \$4.25 to \$4.45; dry salt meats—shoulders, \$4.50 to \$4.75; short clear sides, \$4.50 to \$4.62½. Whisky, \$1.17.

Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, March 8.—Stocks.—Considerable irregularity was shown by the stock market today, but the more active news from abroad led to a better tone in most stocks. The Vanderbilts were higher and very favorable statements for February by New York

Central was a special stimulus to that issue. The prospect of further negotiations over the Cretan problem influenced sharp gains in the leading international shares. St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville.

The anthracite coal stocks were strong, excepting Jersey Central, which fluctuated within limits of two per cent, closing with little change from Saturday's closing. Manhattan fell over two per cent on reports that the dividend rate was to be reduced, then rallied feebly. The Industrials were helped by advices from Albany that the Lexow committee would find itself unable to recommend any new anti-trust legislation. Tobacco was assisted by rumors that the case pending against the company in New Jersey would be decided in the company's favor. There was a maximum advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the stock of which was maintained to the close. Sugar after early strength, weakened on Washington reports that the new tariff would rob the sugar industry of important protection. The market closed somewhat irregular, but generally steady and strong at material advances.

DOW JONES & CO.

New York, March 8.—Cotton.—Prices advanced twelve to fourteen points today, the market closing steady at the best prices of the day. Sales, 100,500 bales. The leading futures, including mainly of a local character, but including some buying for Liverpool and New Orleans account. Port receipts and interior receipts were liberal, but the principal factor was the European political situation. The Cretan situation was more peaceful, and the opinion is now quite general that war will be avoided. Liverpool rallied after an earlier evening, shorts covered. The Southern spot markets were quiet but firm, and there was very little disposition here to sell.

New Orleans advanced fourteen points in May. Liverpool was unchanged on spots, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures declined one to two points, but rallied and closed steady at a net advance of one and half to two and half points. In Manchester, yarns and cloths were quiet, but steady. The Bombay receipts for the half week were 28,000 against 22,000 last year. Exports from the ports to-day were 20,894 bales. Port receipts were 14,829 bales against 14,006 last week and 9,337 last year. Thus for this week 27,558 bales against 32,115 for the last week.

Augusta received to-day 505 bales against 497 last week, and 188 last year; Memphis, 928 bales against 1,279 last week, and 805 last year; St. Louis, 555 bales against 171 last week, and 312 last year; Houston, 428 bales against 2,560 last week, and 1,198 last year.

Augusta shipped to-day, 325; Memphis, 429, and Houston, 2,398.

Houston expects to-morrow, 4,000 to 4,200 bales against 4,552 last week, and 1,642 last year; New Orleans expects 5,200 to 5,800 bales against 6,333 last week, and 6,052 last year.

Spot cotton here advanced 1-16, with sales of 121 bales for spinning; 500 bales were delivered on contract. Savannah advanced 1-16.

MINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 8.—Wheat.—The foreign news and the local feeling in wheat have been bearish to-day, and as a consequence, prices recorded a decline of one and quarter cents from Saturday's closing. The sensational war talk in the newspapers was not reflected either in British Consuls or foreign markets. The former were quoted 9-16 higher, while Paris wheat for some months was reported two and half cents per bushel lower, and Liverpool closed half penny lower. This indicated that there would probably be some sort of compromise between Greece and the Powers, and caused holders who had bought wheat the latter part of last week on the strength of a probable war, to liquidate quite freely. The visible supply decreased 1,029,000 bushels. There was also a decrease on passage of 1,600,000 bushels, and a decrease in the English visible 776,000 bushels. This suggests a decrease around 4,000,000 bushels in the world's visible to-morrow. World's wheat shipments were again light, being only 2,800,000 bushels against 2,636,000 bushels last week. There was also a fairly good cash demand. But this news failed to have any effect on prices, as spot holders seemed anxious to sell, and there was not a corresponding demand. Thomas's estimate of the farm reserves, 142,000,000 bushels was very bearish, as was also the Orange Jud Farmer's estimate of 124,000,000 bushels. The trade is now awaiting the government figures to be issued on the 10th instant.

The government's estimate last March on reserves was 123,000,000 bushels, and it has been the consensus of opinion that there reports this month would show considerable decrease. Thomans report we consider too high. Corn and Oats.—Corn and oats were strong early, advancing five-eighths cent per bushel, on buying by shorts. This gain was lost, however, in sympathy with wheat.

Provisions.—Provisions close at a slight decline from Saturday's final, after having sold higher early. The advance was on a good speculative demand, and influenced by the strength in corn, which cereals declined, and hog products were offered more freely and close rather easy. It is quite probable that packers will take the advantage of the advance to market some of their holdings.

LAISON, BROS. & CO.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

In noticing the demand of the sea island cotton-growers for a duty of 5 cents per pound on Egyptian long-staple cotton, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

"The South is biting greedily at the tariff bait thrown out by the Republicans. Free trade consistency is changed when there is a chance at the 'stuff'."

Well, it does look a little inconsistent from a political point of view, for cotton planters to be asking for protection. But since pretty much everything else is to be protected, and free Egyptian long-staple cotton would put the sea island cotton raisers at the mercy of the New England cotton manufacturers, it would be inconsistent with common sense for the sea island planters not to try to protect themselves.

A Parisian electrician has succeeded in forcing volts by the aid of his battery, and recently sent a bunch of these fledglings only four hours old to the ex-Fredrigs Eugene.

It was the belief of Livingstone that nearly all lions were "left-handed." He watched them closely, and when they desired to strike a fierce blow they always use the left paw.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 11, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keyville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners' Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington; intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keyville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, W. A. TURK, Gen'l Supt. G. P. A.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS	4	2
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
7:20	3:20	Goldsboro.....	11:25	8:00
7:53	3:40	Best.....	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	LaGrange.....	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	Falling Creek.....	10:42	6:20
9:24	4:12	Kinston.....	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	Caswell.....	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	Dover.....	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	Core Creek.....	10:00	4:00
11:13	4:54	Tuscarora.....	9:50	3:28
11:31	5:00	Clark's.....	9:42	3:00
1:30	5:25	Newbern.....	9:20	2:50
2:12	5:50	Riverdale.....	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:53	Croatan.....	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	Havelock.....	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	Newport.....	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	Wildwood.....	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	Atlantic.....	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	Morehead City.....	8:07	8:20
4:01	6:50	Atlantic Hotel.....	7:45	7:50
F. M.	P. M.	M. City Depot.....	A. M.	A. M.

"Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

GREEN FRONT SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity—Generally cloudy weather, but without rain tonight and Tuesday; much warmer Tuesday afternoon.

Forecast for North Carolina—Local showers tonight and Tuesday morning, probably followed by fair. Warmer.

Weather conditions—The weather is still cloudy and threatening over nearly all the country east of the Rocky Mountains, though only small amounts of precipitation are reported, chiefly from northwestern stations.

A slight barometric depression, or storm center, is central over Nebraska, which is causing decidedly warmer weather in the lower Mississippi valley and westward.

The high area over New England is causing the cold weather and northerly winds along the Atlantic coast.

C. F. VON HERRMANN.

Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. Jas. A. Cheek is in town.

Mr. P. C. Carter left the city yesterday.

Mr. Frank P. Milburn is at the Yarbboro.

Mr. Henry E. Faison, of Clinton, is in town.

Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, is in the city.

Mr. W. T. O'Brien, of Durham, is at the Yarbboro.

Mr. Samuel Harper, of Fayetteville, is in the city.

Dr. Ivey G. Riddick, of Youngsville, is in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. K. P. Battle, Jr., have returned from Chapel Hill.

Register of Deeds Perkins, of Pitt, returned yesterday to his home.

Mr. Benton Nelson, of the Yadkin Ripple, is spending a few days in the city.

Dr. P. J. Macon, of Warrenton, and Mr. J. A. Thomas, of Louisville, are at the Yarbboro.

Messrs. Geo. Rountree, John D. Bellamy and Thos. W. Strange, of Wilmington, are at the Yarbboro.

Miss Virginia Sinclair, of Charlotte, is visiting Mrs. B. S. Jernan, corner of Wilmington and North streets.

Col. A. C. Davis, J. S. Blizell, G. C. Konyay and A. J. Galloway, of Goldsboro, were at the Park yesterday.

Mr. W. E. Christian, of the News and Observer, has returned from Washington where he attended the inauguration.

Mrs. Oetle Thomas, of Richmond, stopped over from a trip South, and spent yesterday with Mrs. C. Durham.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gattis, who have been on a short visit to Mr. W. A. Gattis, of this city, returned to their home yesterday.

Mr. P. C. Thomas, of Thomasville, formerly a State Senator from Davidson county, favored The Tribune office with a call yesterday.

F. A. Daniels, Goldsboro; O. T. Leonard, Ramseur, and Jos. E. Robinson, C. N. Edgerton, of Goldsboro, and P. C. Thomas, of Thomasville, were at the Yarbboro yesterday.

Sheriff H. C. Kearney, of Franklin county, is at the Yarbboro. He is one of the most popular sheriffs in the State. We can beat other candidates in that county, but Sheriff Kearney will stay in.

W. A. Parker, Baltimore; Mrs. A. C. Best, Washington, D. C.; J. E. R. Carpenter, Norfolk; Spencer James, Louisville; R. L. Ford, New York; A. F. Ray, Boston, and M. L. Hatchman, Richmond, are at the Park.

Senator Marion Butler arrived Sunday. He came to decide the lease question for the Legislature. He and the Governor had a chat in the executive office yesterday. Of course the weather was the subject of their conversation.

Messrs. Daniel Worden Busbee and Gaston Busbee, sons of the late Perrin Busbee, of the United States army, and grandsons of Admiral Worden, the famous commander of the Monitor, are visiting their uncle, Mr. F. H. Busbee, on Person street.

Miss Annie Paye, of Durham, arrived in the city yesterday, and is visiting Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, on Fayetteville street. Miss Paye will take part in the musical given at Metropolitan Hall by the St. Luke's circle of King's Daughters tonight. She is one of the most accomplished musicians in the State. She is now Vice President of the National Association of Music Teachers.

Try our fine 50c. tea. We guarantee the quality and flavor.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Our spring styles of Infants and Children's Lace and Mull Caps are here.

Oat flakes, wheat flakes, tapioca, corn starch, rice, hominy, etc. We are showing new spring goods.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Wanted to Buy

A second hand office iron safe with combination lock. Address P. O. Box 283, Raleigh, N. C.

Found.

A gold Swiss medal with Henry Hambrecht's name engraved on it. Owner can have same by calling at room 20, Branson House, this city.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physic & Co.'s. Save \$10 to \$15.

Louisville Medical College. "I have used the I. W. Harper brand of whiskey and find it to be good. I know of none better for family use." C. W. Kelly, M. D. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Devoted to Clearing Up the Calendar.

THE MACHINERY ACT DISPOSED OF.

MR. SWINSON PUTS IN A FEW LITTLE BILLS.

Persons Connected With Educational Institutions Must Not Peddle Books—Many Local and Personal Bills Passed.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Norman.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn today at noon was adopted upon motion of Mr. Grant, who thereupon lodged a motion to reconsider the vote.

A bill to incorporate Stump Sound church, Onslow county, passed second and third readings.

The following bills passed second and third readings:

For the relief of land owners in Chatham county.

To provide for inspection of mines.

To protect land owners in Chatham county.

To establish Hudson township, Caldwell county.

To amend chapter 98, private laws of 1893.

For the relief of the sheriff of Currituck county.

For the relief of witnesses in the case of R. L. Douglass.

To assist in the maintenance of Pigford Sanitarium.

To regulate the salary of superintendent of public health. Applies to Wake, Warren, Yadkin and Halifax counties.

For the relief of the commissioners of Pender county.

To authorize the making of a copy of a registration book.

To amend chapter 61, laws of 1877.

To incorporate Chowan Educational association.

To regulate setting shad nets in certain parts of Albemarle sound.

To regulate gunning and fishing in Currituck county.

To amend chapter 251, laws of 1895.

For the relief of the clerk of the Superior court of Burke county.

To keep Catawba river open for floatage.

To establish a school district in McDowell county.

To repeal the charter of Sunset Park. The following passed third reading:

In relation to building a road up Culowhee mountain.

To restore to citizens of La Grange the right to vote on local option.

To allow citizens of Gastonia to vote a donation for building a court house.

To amend chapter 106, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 362, laws of 1893.

To amend the charter of Berryville. The following passed second and third readings:

To repeal chapter 274, laws of 1895.

To establish a board of equalization. Had previously been tabled.

To provide for the election of an auditor for Buncombe county.

To amend section 2062 of the code.

To pay Charles P. Lumsden for ventilating the hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Person moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to exempt the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance association was passed. While the motion was pending Mr. Ray rose to a question of privilege.

He said that it had been charged openly outside of the Senate chamber that he was employed by other insurance companies to oppose the bill. He read a sworn statement that he had made to file with the secretary of state, denouncing the charge as unqualifiedly false. He added that the persons who had made the charge were low down, dirty liars. Mr. McCaskey, who supported the bill on its passage, exonerated Mr. Ray from suspicion of improper motives prompting his course, and joined him in the denunciation of his accusers. He moved to table the motion to reconsider. The ayes and noes were ordered, and the motion to table prevailed by the casting vote of the chair.

The bill to transfer Cleveland and Gaston counties to the Seventh district and Yadkin and Davie to the Eighth was put on third reading.

The bill to put Orange county in the Fourth district and Surrey and Vance in the Fifth was tabled.

The following passed second and third readings:

To incorporate Oxford Orphan asylum.

To authorize Bladen county to pay election officers.

To incorporate a Masonic lodge in Henderson.

To protect game in Tyrrell county.

To repeal chapter 267, laws of 1895.

For the relief of J. P. Parker, of Wilkes county.

To repeal the charter of West Asheville.

To protect deer and turkeys in Pender county.

To protect squirrels in Perquimans county.

To repeal chapter 96, laws of 1895.

To charter Gladstone Academy.

To incorporate a lodge G. U. O. F. at Wilson.

For the relief of certain citizens of Davidson county.

To change a land grant.

To incorporate a lodge G. U. O. F. at Asheville.

To amend chapter 494, laws of 1893.

To incorporate Central Industrial institute.

To amend the game laws of Vance county.

To change a land grant.

To provide for working convicts on the public roads of Caldwell county.

To drain the lowlands of Buttermilk creek.

For the relief of John B. Leach.

To change land grant 357.

To prevent obstruction of certain streams in Montgomery county.

To make a verified itemized account prima facie evidence of its correctness.

To authorize certain counties to hire out convicts.

To prevent stock from running at large in Cross Creek township, Cumberland county.

To repeal the act abolishing the criminal court of Swain county.

To increase the powers and duties of the railroad commissioners in regard to interstate commerce.

To authorize Haywood county to pay a school claim.

To prevent careless rafting of logs on Lumber river.

To amend section 758 of the code.

To amend chapter 375, laws of 1895.

To collect arrears of taxes in Asheville.

To amend the charter of the town of Dunn.

To provide for stenographers for superior and criminal courts.

To appropriate five thousand dollars for a boiler and hospital for the A. and M. college.

A bill to amend the charter of Apex was put on second reading. It was supported by Mr. Utley and opposed by Mr. Whedbee. It passed second reading.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill on third reading failed for the want of a quorum.

The House omnibus prohibiting bill passed second and third readings.

The following passed second reading:

To provide for working the public roads of Northampton county.

To authorize Nash county to levy a special tax.

To amend the law relating to cruelty to animals.

To provide for working the public roads of Green, Wilson, Wayne and Polk counties.

To authorize Mitchell county to levy a special tax.

To authorize Tyrrell county to levy a special tax.

The following passed second and third readings:

To regulate the service of criminal process.

To incorporate the Bank of Littleton.

For the relief of certain townships in Davidson county.

To extend time for beginning the construction of Lumberton and Lumberton river railroad.

The following were tabled:

To authorize the governor to convene courts in extraordinary cases.

To amend the charter of Salisbury.

To abolish log days in Roanoke river.

To amend chapter 439, laws of 1895.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reconvened at 3:30 o'clock and House bill 1217, an act to amend chapter 29, private laws 1869 and 1870, to extend the term of Mount Olive, passed third reading.

The Machinery act was in order. Section 69 was amended to read as it originally did, after which amendment was adopted. Section 67 was amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

The condition of sections 64, 65 and 66 shall not be required where any county shall become the purchaser.

An act to amend section 20 so as to place a tax on the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company. Amendment lost, and the company is exempted from taxation.

The Machinery act as amended by the committee is adopted as a whole, ordered engrossed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The following bills were disposed of:

A bill by Aghburn to exclude Moore's History of North Carolina from the public schools to take effect 1899. An amendment was offered by Scales providing that this act shall not take effect until a perfect history of North Carolina shall be prepared by the senator from Surry. The bill was tabled.

The following bills were offered by A. L. Swinson for services as chief enrolling clerk, \$125; for his son, C. L. Swinson, for services as laborer, \$72.50; for C. L. Swinson as laborer, \$10.

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of educational and other institutions which makes it unlawful for anyone connected with an educational institution to be an agent for or to receive a gift, in any shape, from a publisher, author and others. Adopted and sent to the House of Representatives without engrossment.

An act to protect the health of the people of Wadesboro, Anson county. Tabled.

A House bill to fix a compensation for the treasurer of Harnett county passed third reading and was adopted.

A bill requiring the railroad companies to redeem mileage tickets passed third reading and was adopted.

A resolution was introduced by Butler that 10,000 copies of the captions of the acts of the General Assembly be printed and distributed to the members. Adopted.

Senator Grant moved that the Senate go into executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

The night session convened at 9 o'clock and Lieutenant Governor Reynolds announced that he wanted the Senators to return every bill, whether acted on or not, so that the clerk could get the records correct.

Three galleries were filled and the charming faces of the fair sex lent a pleasant piquancy to the scene and caused the proceedings to be much more interesting to the members than it otherwise would have been.

The following bills on the calendar were disposed of as follows:

An act to protect fish in Bledsoe River, Alleghany county. Passed third reading.

An act for the purchase of Moore's creek battleground. Passed third reading.

An act to repeal chapter 297 of the laws of 1895. Passed third reading.

An act to amend chapter 270 of the laws of 1895, which is a bill to kill foreign surety companies and prevent them doing business in the State. Tabled.

To repeal chapter 27, Private Laws of 1873-74.

A bill relative to a ferry in Pasquotank county. Passed third and final reading and ordered enrolled for ratification.

An act to validate the marriage of A. G. Bauer and Rachael Blythe. Passed third and final reading.

An act to establish a literary society at Shaw University. Passed.

An act to prohibit stock from running at large in Hertford, Perquimans county. Passed.

An act to amend stock law of 1895 in Randolph county. Passed.

An act to provide for building and keeping up the public roads of Wilkes county by taxation. Passed.

An act to aid the Normal and Industrial school at Elizabeth City, N. C. Passed.

An act to prevent hunting on land in Person county by non-residents without consent of owners. Passed.

An act to incorporate The Swain County High School in Swain county. Passed.

Resolution instructing our Congressmen to levy a tax on fruit brandy. Tabled.

An act to establish a parliamentary school in Mitchell county. Passed.

An act to authorize school committee in Vance county to use public school fund for the building of a church and school house in District 13. Passed.

Act for the relief of F. P. Hall in Gaston county. Passed.

An act for the protection of deer and wild turkeys in Moore county. Passed.

An act for the protection of turpentine workers. Passed.

An act creating Rosehill township, in Duplin county. Passed.

A supplementary educational bill by Mr. Utley of Wake was introduced. Tabled.

To amend sub-division 2, chapter 349 of the code. Passed.

To amend the charter of the town of Jacksonville. Passed.

To amend section 2, chapter 355, acts of 1897. Passed.

To extend the incorporate limits of the town of Maxton, Robeson county. Passed.

To improve the public roads of Wake county and around Raleigh. Passed second reading.

A bill providing for the working of public roads in Alamance county. Passed.

A bill to extend the charter of an old railroad in Davidson county. Passed.

Resolution to appropriate \$600 for furniture, etc., in the Governor's mansion. Passed.

An act to incorporate the town of Farmer, in Randolph county. Passed.

An act to protect wild turkeys in Macon county. Passed.

An act for the relief of Jas. P. Cook, a disabled Confederate soldier of Jackson county. Passed.

An act to protect mocking birds in North Carolina. Passed.

An act to regulate fire insurance companies' rates in North Carolina. Passed.

Senators Smathers, Butler and Barrington were appointed a committee to confer with a House committee regarding the salary of the auditor's clerk and the attorney general's clerk.

An act for the relief of the Superior Court in the county of Currituck. Passed.

An act to pay the election expenses of M. B. Williams and W. S. Clanton the sum of \$180 each. Passed.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Worthville, in Randolph county.

An act to incorporate Roanoke Institute of Roanoke Missionary Baptist Association of Elizabeth City. Passed.

An act to empower the State Board of Education to complete Quaker Bridge road, in Onslow county.

An act to provide for the maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical college for the colored race. Passed.

An act providing for the election expenses of J. Sol. Reid, of Mecklenburg. Passed.

An act regulating the management of convicts in Cabarrus county. Passed.

An act appointing a committee to elect trustees for the colored A. and M. college.

An act for the protection of wild fowls in Dane county. Passed.

The conference committee made their report, giving to the clerk for the attorney general \$900 and the auditor's clerk \$1,500 per year salary. Carried by a vote of 21 ayes and 18 noes, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

That a conference committee be appointed for the colored training school. Passed.

An act to incorporate Buffalo Cemetery Association in Moore county. Passed.

An act to incorporate an Odd Fellows lodge in Wilmington. Passed.

A vote of thanks in the shape of a resolution was extended to the St. Mary's school and Peace Institute for the splendid entertainment given in honor of the General Assembly.

A joint resolution to pay Alfred Williams & Co. \$93 for stationery. Passed.

An act authorizing the payment of a school fund in Ward C. Passed.